THE COVNTRIE GENTLEMAN MODERATOR.

Collections

Of such intermarriages, as haue beene betweene the two Royall Lines of ENGLAND and SPAINE, since the Conquest: with a short view of the Stories of the liues of those Princes.

And also some obseruations of the passages: with diuers reasons to moderate the Country peoples passions, feares, and expostulations, concerning the Prince his Royall Match and State affaires.

Composed and collected by *Edm. Garrard.*

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TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE, *HENRY Lord* DANVERS, *Baron of Dauntesey.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

IF I (poore and infortunate) should say, that I can no more forget your Noble house, I so long followed, and many Noble fauours from thence receiued: then the children of Captiuity, could forget their owne *Ierusalem*: if I should tell your Lordship how much I honour you, ioy at your sight, memory, and happines, liberally protesting all this, and much more; it may be thought but superficiall, and the common phrase of indigent men: But God that knoweth the secrets of all mens hearts, can witnes frō mine, it sincerely proceedeth: If I could doe any thing worthy acceptance, I humbly acknowledge, it is due to your Lordship; yet howsoeuer, I here make bolde to put out vnder your Honourable Patronage, these my poore endeuours.

Firſt, the Title is ſome way ſutable to the condition your Lordſhip now liueth in, as being (indeede) more a Country Lord then a Court: If the Fate and State ſhall pleaſe to haue it otherwiſe, (*Tam marti quam Mercurio*) for the ſeruice of the King, and Countrey, amongſt the reſt of the Starres placed in that Spheare, your Lordſhip would at leaſt contribute light: but your daily relieuing of many poore in the Country, where and for which your renowne is, done more to Gods glory then your owne; your Lordſhips preferment will be in a better Kingdome.

Secondly, the Subiect & Treatiſe are likewiſe agreeable to your Lordſhips loyall diſpoſition, which is only deſiring God may be truly honoured, all things ſute and ſucceede to the compleat comfort, contentment, & good of the King, Prince and Kingdome: if they amongſt their ſerious affaires, ſhall vouchſafe to looke into this worke. I humbly deſire the motiue thereof might bee as from your Lordſhip, receiuing your fauourable acceptance, pardon for this my boldnes, and to liue eſteemed

Your Lordſhips euer
deuoted ſeruant,

Edm. Garrard.

To the Reader.

I *Intend by Gods helpe, and your patience (gentle Reader) to preſent vnto your view an Abſtract of ſuch intermariages as haue bin betweene the two royall Lines of* England *and* Spaine, *and ſome other paſſages betwixt the two Nations, from the time of the Conqueſt, vntill this preſent: the ſubiect appropriating to that which is now moſt autentick on* Englands *faire ſtage, & of the greateſt conſequence that hath been there theſe many years, therefore the greater, is both my aduenture and preſumption, for that the ſame and ſuch great affaires of State, are not to be meddled withall or talked of, but with great caution and reuerence, or rather indeed not at all, vpon the former and accuſtomed courſes of reſtriction, of the vulgar in that particular, hauing bin a long time in councel conſulted of, & now ſomeway publike: Theſe my endeauours being but meerely collectiõs out of our Engliſh Chronicles (as hiſtory) which is ſaid to be the witnes of time, the light of truth, the memoriall of life, & report of antiquitie: with ſome other obſeruations concerning thoſe affaires, and in the countrie too much expoſtulated*

of, I hope I ſhall giue no cauſe of offence, taxe, nor exception; hauing no affectation to talke or buſie my ſelfe in State affaires, nor miniſter more, but rather leſſe occaſion for others ſo to doe. But that I ſhould preſume to write in a buſineſſe of ſo great a conſequence, and of this nature, and the rather comming now ſo late, and not in ſo good a ſeaſon as formerly it would haue done, I may be ſubiect both to reproofe and taxe. Onely, I ſhall deſire the Iudiciall, and beſt affected (prima facie) not to iudge me; what followes comes from a Proteſtant pen, from one that wiſheth all may bee well, liueth in the countrie farre out of ſight, and almoſt out of hearing, from the helme where the affaires of State are ſteared: therefore more then by obſeruation, and what the countrie affoords is beyond my knowledge, neither ſent, nor ſet on to write or ſpeake, hauing neither thought, aime, nor expectation of preferment, (not aſſuming to my ſelfe thereof any waies worthy) ſhould thinke my ſelfe happy, if I might as a Moderator ſome way quallifie paſſion, that the Countrie people might not ſo much expoſtulate of our Princes Royall Match, and the affaires of State as now they doe. For that purpoſe it is only to them ſent, meant, and intended: hauing only treated of the paſſages of former times, concerning that affaire or others of State for the preſent or future, I neither haue, nor will meddle withall, as indeed not

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fitting for the common people so to doe: As they are farre from their knowledges and apprehensions, so should they bee likewise from their discourses and expostulations, not to looke where Lyons wake or sleepe: The actions of Princes not to be pryed into, but by such as are in authoritie. Peraduenture some will say, that in this my Discourse I haue beene squint-eyde, as not looking or bending my course any waies direct: those who haue beene auerse, and vnwilling for our Princes Royall Match, will taxe me for a temporizer, I conceaue I haue not magnified the Spaniards aboue measure, more or otherwise then our owne authors and other Writers affirme; so could I wish they should not out of passion, and inuention, be detracted beyond merrit, and with those that haue so much desired our Princes Match, my selfe with them I shall not any waies ingratiate, I hope my honest plaine meaning and intentions, shall iudicially iustifie me against either. Will as a good subiect ought (wishing all the Countrie people would doe the like) only desire God may be truly honoured, praying to him to direct all things for the best, his Maiestie obeyed in all his Commands on earth, haue compleat content and comfort, and liue long to see his holy intentions take effect for the good of Christendome, and not with any farther expostulations to trouble our selues, but rely on Gods prouidence, the King and Princes wisdomes,

and

and integrities, letting them and those that are in authoritie alone in the buſineſſe; neither feare nor doubt, that any thing will be done, which ſhall any waies impaire the honour of Religion, or generall good of the kingdome: The farther particulars, this my Epiſtle Dedicatory by way of anticipation, ſhall not relate, but the work it ſelfe ſhal make particuler demonſtration therof: What I haue here begun, ſome of better abilitie (if it pleaſe them) may ſupplie that wherein I haue beene defectiue: theſe my poore endeauours, I humbly leaue to your conſiderations, & my ſelfe to your fauourable cenſures: reſting

Yours, E. G.

ENGLAND AND SPAINES INTERMARRIAGES,

with a briefe tract of the ſtorie of thoſe *Princes concerning thoſe* affaires.

PReſcription and precedents, ſwaying with the poſitiue lawes of the Kingdome, they may then farre better ouer-rule, or at leaſt giue Reall ſatisfaction, in point of meere conceit, and late conceiued diſaffection: reading our owne Annalles and Chronicles, we ſhall there finde many mutuall intermarriages, to haue beene betweene the two Royall Crownes, of *England* and *Spaine*, began in the very infancie of our Monarchy, running in a long diſcent, chayned and linked together one with another, making as it were a golden Orbe and circle of ſincere Princely loue and amity: ſo that many mighty Kings of *Spaine* and *Portingale*, haue had Royall mothers of the Engliſh Nation, and likewiſe many Royall Princeſſes of *Spaine*, haue beene the bleſſed mothers of ſome puiſant, and victorious Kings of *England*. King *William* ſurnamed the conquerour, by whom *England* receiued his laſt ſubuerſion, and generall alteration,

his courses of gouernment, institutions and lawes (by which wee are now gouerned) being exactly executed, were as linkes intermutually fastned, made so strong a Chaine, that it hath euer since held together, the whole frame of the state in peace and order, as all the politique Regiments vpon earth, all the inter-leagued societies of men, cannot shew a straighter forme of combination. This King first began, contracted *Margaret* his youngest daughter, to *Alphonsus* King of *Galicia*: *Henry* the second lineally discended from him, a famous and worthy King of *England*, married *Elenor* his second daughter, to another *Alphonsus* the ninth, surnamed the good King of *Castile*.

1076.

1171.

Richard the first, surnamed *Cuer de Lyon*, sonne of *Henry* the second, he tooke to wife *Berengaria*, daughter of *Sanctius* King of *Nauarr*.

The next intermarriage wee finde, to haue betweene those two Nations being *England*, had thereby a Queene (therein) And so for other in like sort; I will be more particular; it was in the time of King *Henry* the third, who of all the Kings of *England* since the conquest, raigned longest, and his troubles therein the greatest: not any wayes occasioned by the marriage, but for that he would rule and gouerne, according to his will, and lusts, and not by his lawes: those that desire to be more particularly informed thereof, the story of his life written by many, will giue them further, and full satisfaction: for so much as shall concerne marriages, and other passages betweene *England* and *Spaine*, I will onely contract my selfe.

Henry the third raigned 56. yeares.

Stowe. Hollinsh. Speede.

This

This King when he had raigned 39. yeares, with infinite and daily troubles, of ciuill warres, with his Barons, hee was ſuddainly called to another ſeruice from home. *Alphonſo* King of *Spaine*, claymed title to *Gaſcoyne*, by vertue of a Charter from *Henry* the ſecond, confirmed by *Richard* and *Iohn*, Kings of *England*. *Henry* the third, fearing the *Gaſcoyners* would draw in the Spaniards, peaceably as it were in the manner of a Progreſſe, repayred into *Gaſcoyne*, and from thence ſent Ambaſſadors to the King of *Spayne*, to deſire that the Lady *Elenor* his ſiſter, might bee giuen in marriage to his ſonne Prince *Edward*, which was after *Edward* the firſt: this motion was well approued, beſides that they brought Letters Patents with them, from the King of *Spaine*, in which amongſt all other clauſes, it was contained, that the King of *Spaine* did quit his claime, and whole right, which by vertue of any graunts, from *Henry*, *Richard*, and *Iohn*, Kings of *England*, he had or ought to haue: hereupon the King of *England* ſendeth both for his Queene, and his ſonne, (whom the King of *Spaine* deſired, might be conuayed vnto him) onely with a noble intent, to ſee and doe him honour. Among other acts of ſincerity, and loue, *Alphonſo* ſent to the King of *England* good aduice, that after the example of good Kings and Princes, he ſhould be a Lamb to his Subiects, and Seruitors, and a Lyon vnto Aliens and Rebels.

The King of *Spaine* claimed *Gaſcoyne*.

King of *England* went into *Gaſcoyney*.

Ambaſſadors ſent into *Spaine* to treat of a marriage.

The King of *Spaine* releaſed his claime to *Gaſconey*.

The King of *Spaine* ſends for the Prince of *England*.

Soone after, the Queene and her ſonne arriuing in *Gaſcoyne*, when all things were rightly prepared, Prince *Edward* was thence preſently ſent into *Spaine*, where, at the Citie of *Burges*, he married the Lady *Ele-*

The Prince of *England* marrieth with the King of *Spaines* sister.

nor, sister to the King with great honour, hauing first receiued Knighthood at his hands, which done returnes to *Burdeux*, from whence they altogether came safe, through *Fraunce* into *England*; the King of *Fraunce* being not long before returned from the Holy land, gaue them both safe conduct in their passage, and did to him and all his whole company, all the honour, with triumphes, and feasts, which the wit of man, or the goodly Kingdome of *Fraunce* could afford: afterwards landed safely at *Douer*; what treasure this noble young Princesse brought in portion to her husband, our Writers haue not deliuered vnto vs, but the king forthwith gaue to his sonne *Gascoyne*, *Ireland*, *Bristowe*, *Stamford*, and *Grantham*: King *Henry* liued after the marriage of his sonne seauenteene yeares; during which time, this Spanish Lady carried her selfe, as a most noble and worthy Princesse, and afterwards being Queene, a more renowned, loyall, and vertuous wife, no age euer afforded. This King *Edward* the first, amongst many his enterprises, of a Royall and Kingly resolution, went in person to Warre against the Sarazenes: where that renowned and vertuous Lady *Elenor* his wife, did endure with him an vnseperable companion of all his fortunes, and was at *Acon* deliuered of a daughter, there baptized by the name of *Ione*, shee is denoated by our owne Writers, to be a matchlesse precedent, of coniugall affection; the King her husband being trayterously wounded by a Sarazen, with a poysoned knife, that when no medicine could extract the poyson, this Lady *Elenor* (whilest the King her husband slept.) With her

The Prince of *England* had great entertainment in *Fraunce*.

The Spanish Lady a most vertuous Princesse.

tongue

tongue daily licked his ranckling wounds, drawing forth the impoyſoned matter, that ſoone after hee was fully cured, and ſhee fortunately preſerued.

The King and Queene not long after taking their iourney together towards *Scotland*, the Queene in her way thither-wards, ſickned and dyed in the yeare 1284. The king almoſt ſtruck dead with ſorrpw, alters his reſolution, returnes backe towards *London*, with a long and ſorrowfull iourney in a ſlowe and ſtately manner, ſhee being conuayed out of Lincolnſhire towards *London*, in her honour, the king her husband, (who loued her aboue all worldly creatures) cauſed thoſe many famous Croſſes to bee erected, whereſoeuer her Royall corpes did reſt. The King with his whole Nobility and Clergie, in a pompeous and Royall manner meetes the body at Saint *Albones*, and with a Noble and generall concourſe of his Subiects, brings it to the Royall Sepulture of his Aunceſtors at *Weſtminſter*; and there in Saint *Peters* Church, it was with all poſſible Royalty, and magnificence honourably interred. The King gaue vnto the Abbot there, twelue large and rich Lordſhips, charitably to giue Almes, and deuoutly to pray for the bleſſed Queene, vntill the worlds end.

Charing Croſſe, at Waltham, St. Albones, and Dunſtable.

Our owne Writers affirme of this Queene, to our Nation ſhe was a louing mother: and ſaith one, the Columne and pillar (as it were of the whole Realme) ſhee added the vertues of a wife to her ſex; to them both, her immortall fame is a glory, and an honour to her Nation.

Speede. Walſing. Camdens Britania.

1360. King *Edward* the third, married his daughter *Iohanna* to *Henry* the second King of *Castile*, sonne of *Alphonsus* the 11.

Iohn of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, fourth sonne of King *Edward* the third, did take to wife *Constancia*, eldest daughter of *Peter* King of *Castile*.

To whom in right of his said wife *Constancia*, the Kingdome of *Castile* and *Leon*, did discend, and they both stiled themselues King and Queene of *Castile*, and *Leon*, which illustrious title is yet to be seene, vpon his noble monument in Saint *Pauls* Church in *London*.

Katherine the sole daughter of the said Duke of *Lancaster*, by his aforesaid wife *Constancia*, was married
1388. ed to *Henry*, the third sonne of king *Iohn* of *Castile* and *Leon*.

Edmund Duke of *Yorke*, youngest sonne of king
1391. *Edward* the third, married *Isabella* youngest daughter of *Peter* king of *Castile*.

1403. King *Henry* the fourth married *Iohanna* the daughter of *Charles* king of *Nauarr*.

The next intermarriage wee finde, betweene *England* and *Spaine*, was in the time of king *Henry* the seauenth, his owne marriage, his sonnes with *Spaine*, and marriages of his daughters, are the greatest acts of State, our English Annalles doe afford vs, first his owne marriage made a Vnion, whereupon after the effusion of much bloud, to the consumption of the greatest part of the English Nobility, there followed, and euer since continued, a happy peace, and then by the marriage of his daughter, settled an vndoubted and permanent succession, for the Crowne

of

of *England*, the bleſſed happineſſe at this inſtant wee enioy. All which with the patience of the Reader, contrary to my intended reſolution, which was onely for the ſtory of the Spaniſh matches, I will a little digreſſe, and briefly touch, hauing one with another dependancy and coherence.

This king *Henry* the ſeauenth, for his wiſedome was ſaid to be a ſecond *Salomon*, and lay ſomewhat heauie on his people, and was Aunceſtor to our now Soueraigne, who will peraduenture ſome way, both for the mannaging of the State, and marriage of his children, make him a patterne, and precedent: But the difference is (the more is our happineſſe) *Henry* the ſeauenth his gathering of treaſure together, was to heape vp in ſtore, as appeared being found at *Richmond*, after his deceaſe vnder his owne key, and keeping eighteene hundred thouſand pounds ſterling. A huge maſſe of money for thoſe times. Our king hath expreſſed his Royall and Princely bounty, and expoſed his treaſure vpō important occaſions, whereunto his Maieſtie hath beene neceſſitated, gathered vp from his Subiects, but as ſhowers of raine, that falls backe vpon the earth againe. But it hath beene of late, and it is very like hence-forth it will be imployed to repay, ſupport, and ſupply.

About the ninth yeare of king *Henry* the ſeauenth his raigne, there was one *Peter Hyalus* an Ambaſſador, ſent from *Ferdinando* and *Iſabella* king and Queene of *Spaine*, to treate of a marriage betweene *Katherine* their daughter, and Prince *Arthur*, ſonne and heire of *Henry* the ſeauenth: it was obſerued this *Hyalus* was a man of great wiſedome, that through the preſent could

A Spaniſh Ambaſſadour ſent into *England*.

could see farre into the future: which king *Henry* soone perceiued; *Hyalus* instantly became in great fauour and estimation with him, brought it so about, and yet not seene therein, that *Hyalus* was imployed for him into *Scotland*, both about a treaty of peace, as also a marriage for *Margaret* his eldest daughter with *Iames* the fourth, then king of *Scotland*: it was not king *Henry* his course, to seeke peace at any Prince his hands: But it was conceiued hee did it then, as not louing the barren warres, which hee thought would not bee worth his charge: *Hyalus* so caried himselfe in those Ambassies, that it was his master-peece, which euer after gaue him the esteeme of an excellent workman, which shall bee hereafter more particularly related. The warres betweene the king of *England* and the king of *Scots*, were then at the height, when *Hyalus* was sent, but comming as it were from the king and Queene of *Spaine*, as from friends, equally well affected to both parties, to mediate a peace betweene the two kings, of *England* and *Scotland*, as also about a treaty, or ouerture, at least of a marriage, which perhaps in their owne persons would not haue beene so easily brought about, the point of honour might therevnto giue impeachment. *Hyalus* so handled the point of his imployment, that immediately after, Bishop *Foxe* was sent as an Ambassadour into *Scotland*, whereupon followed an honourable truce, and shortly afterwards a marriage concluded, betweene the king of *Scots*, and *Margaret* the eldest daughter of *Henry* the seauenth king of *England*: so that Doctor *Morton* afterwards Cardinall, and this *Peter Hyalus* the Spa-

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niſh Ambaſſadour, were two of the happieſt inſtruments that euer were, the one for compoſing and contriuing the marriage betweene king *Henry* the ſeauenth, and *Elizabeth* the eldeſt daughter of *Edward* the fourth, whereby the two houſes of *Yorke* and *Lancaſter* were vnited, and *Hyalus* a fore-runner of good hap, was therefore by ſome called an *Elias*, being the firſt motiue and ſpeciall meanes of the intermarriage betweene *England* and *Scotland*, whereby we enioy our now Soueraigne, whom God graunt long to raigne ouer vs.

The Spaniards are obſerued generally to be acute, and ingenious, and many of them of great wiſdome, and deepe iudgements, ſome reaſon thereof conceiued, for that they are freer from the dull diſeaſe of drinke, then other Nations are.

The great Hiſtorians writes in this manner of them. The Spaniards are more able, then either the French, or Germanes, to endure the actions of the body, and to ſuffer the paſſions of the minde. Their firſt founder was a Souldier, therefore are they held naturally the more for warre: and no Nation hath euer beene therein more exerciſed. They haue a Spaniſh Prouerbe, *To haue peace with England doth vs betide, warres with all the world beſide.* *Guicciardine. Biterna. Ignatius.*

Theſe our auncient Writers affirme, that the Spaniard is moſt patient in want, hardneſſe, hunger, thirſt, heat, colde, and all other toyle and trouble, both of body and minde, and moſt ready and reſolute, for loue of Country, or honour, to encounter all dangers whatſoeuer. For the laſt particular, wherein the Spaniard hath that heighs of commendation *Droder. Siculus lib. 6. Strabo lib. 3. Mila lib. 2.*

giuen him, it neither can be any detraction or diminution to the English; they haue deserued as much: whereof the Spaniards themselues haue had experience.

The Spanish match seauen yeares in treaty.

The marriage with *Spaine* was almost seauen yeares in treaty, which was in part caused, by the tender yeares of the marriage couple, especially of the Prince: But the true reason was, that those two Princes, being Princes of great policie, and profound iudgement, stoode a great time, looking one vpon anothers fortunes how they would goe, knowing well that in the meane time the very treaty it selfe, gaue abroad in the world, a reputation of a straite coniunction and amity betweene them, which serued on both sides to many purposes, that their seuerall affaires required, and yet they continued still free: But in the end, when the fortunes of both Princes did grow euery day more and more prosperous, and assured, and that looking about them, they saw no better conditions, they knit it vp.

Queene *Katherine* arriued in *England*.

The second day of October, in the 17. yeare of the kings raigne, the Lady *Katherine*, daughter to *Ferdinando*, and *Isabella* king and Queene of *Spaine*, arriued in *England* at *Plymouth*, and she was married to Prince *Arthur* in *Pauls*, the 14. day of Nouember following; the Prince being about 15. yeares of age, and the Lady 18. The manner of her receiuing, the manner of her entry into *London*, and the celebration of their marriage were performed, with great and true magnificence, in regard of cost and order. The chiefe man that tooke the care, was Bishop *Fox*, who was not onely a great Counceliour for warre, or peace,

but

but also a good Suruayor of works, and a good Master of ceremonies, and any thing that was fit, for the actiue part belonging to the seruice of a Court, or State of a great king.

Amongst the deuices, and conceits of the tryumphes at the marriage, there was a great deale of *Astronomy*: the Lady being resembled to *Hesperus*, and the Prince to *Arcturus*: and the olde king *Alphonsus*, that was the great Astronomer of kings (and Ancestor to the Lady) was brought in to be Fortune-teller of the match: And whosoeuer had those toyes in compyling, they were not altogether pedanticall. But we may be sure, that king *Arthur* the Brittaine (in whose acts were worth enough to make him famous, besides that which is fabulous written of him:) the Prince his discent from him, and the Lady *Katherine* from the house of *Lancaster*, was not forgotten; those two particulars had a great part in the play: But it seemes, it is not good to fetch fortune from the Starres. This young prince *Arthur*, drew vpon him not onely the hopes and affections of his Country, but the eyes and expectations of Forraigners, all frustrated, enioying him so little a time, as they did, the great alterations, and strange euents afterwards ensuing.

The marriage portion the Princesse brought, which was turned ouer to the King, by renunciation, was two hundred thousand Duckets, whereof one hundred thousand were payd ten dayes after the solemnization of the marriage, and the other hundred thousand, at two payments annuall; but part of it in Iewels, and Plate, and a due course set downe to

The marriage portion.

haue them iustly, and indifferently prised.

Queene *Katherines* loincture.

The Ioyncture, or the aduancement of the Lady, was the third part of the principalitie of *Wales*, and of the Dukedome of *Cornwall*, and the Earledome of *Chester*, to be after set forth in seueraltie; and in case she came to be Queene of *England*; her aduancement was left indifinite, but that it should be as great, as any former Queene of *England* had: Prince *Arthur*, imediately after the Solemnization of the Mariage, was sent to keepe his residyance and Court, as Prince of *Wales*, at the Castle of *Ludlowe*: after a few moneths, in the beginning of Aprill, he there deceased; So that in respect he dyed so young, and by reason of his Fathers manner of education, that did cast no great Lustre vpon his children, there is little particular mention of him, onely thus much remaineth, that he was very studious and learned beyond his yeares, and beyond the custome of great Princes.

Prince *Arthur* deceased.

The February next following, *Henry* Duke of *Yorke*, afterward *Henry* the Eight, was created Prince of *Wales*, and Earle of *Chester*; For the Dukedome of *Cornewall*, deuolued vnto him by Statute, which was halfe a yeares distance taken for his creation, and his Prince *Arthurs* death, which was construed to be, to expect a full time, whereby it might appeare, whether the Lady *Katherine* were with childe by Prince *Arthur* or not; when this doubt was cleered, *Henry* the Prince of *Wales*, was presently Contracted to the Lady *Katherine* his brother Prince *Arthurs* Widow, the reason of the Kings so doing, some Writers affirme, was because he was close handed,

and

and would not part with a second Dowrie; some others affirme (and it is like they are neereſt the truth) out of his affection to *Ferdinando* King of *Spaine*, with whom he had euer a conſent, euen in nature and cuſtomes, and out of a politicke conſideration, to continue his alyance with *Spaine*, being aſſured, that the Lady was of a moſt worthy, vertuous, and Princely diſpoſition, and in his profound iudgement, knew that wiues were caſuall commodities, both for the loue he bore to his Sonne, and the kingdome; for that neither of them ſhould runne another hazzard, reteyned the Lady to be Queene of *England*.

The next inſtantly taken in hand, was the worke begun by *Hyalus* the Spaniſh Embaſſador, the Solemnization of the Spowſals of *Iames* the Fourth, King of *Scotland*, with the Lady *Margaret* the Kings eldeſt Daughter, which was done by *Proxie*, and publiſhed at *Pauls* Croſſe, the 25. day of Ianuary, and *Te Deum* ſolemnly ſung; But certaine it is, that the ioy of the Citie thereupon ſhewed by ringing the Bells, and Bonfiers, and ſuch other incenſe of the people, was more then could be expected, in caſe of ſo great and freſh enmitie betweene the Nations, eſpecially in *London*, which were far enough from the feeling any the former calamities of the Warre, and therefore might be truly attributed to a ſecret inſtinct, and inſpiring, (which many times runneth not onely in the hearts of Princes) but in the pulſes and veines of people) touching the happineſſe there to enſue in time to come.

The King of *Scotlands* marriage with the Kings eldeſt Daughter, done by *Proxie*.

The Mariage was in Auguſt following conſuma-

ted at *Edenborough*, King *Henry* bringing his Daughter as farre as *Collinweſton* on the way, and then conſigning her to the attendance of the Earle of *Northumberland*, who with a great troope of Lords and Ladies of Honour, brought her into *Scotland* to the King her Husband.

This Mariage had beene in treatie by the ſpace almoſt of three yeares, from the time that *Hyalus* made the firſt ouerture, and that the King of *Scotland* ſhortly after, opened his minde to Biſhop *Foxe*.

The Mariage portion. The ſumme giuen in mariage portion by the King, was ten thouſand pounds. The ioyncture and aduancement aſſured by the King of *Scotland*, was two thouſand pounds a yeare, after King *Iames* his death, one thouſand pounds a yeare in preſent, for the Ladies maintenance. This to be ſet forth in lands of the beſt, and moſt certaine Reuenue.

A queſtion propoſed by the Lords of the Counſell. The King as it is reported, before this Match was concluded, propoſed it to his Councell, and amongſt them it was debated, ſome of the Table, in the Freedome of Councellours (the King being preſent) did put the caſe, that if God ſhould take away the Kings two Sonnes without iſſue, that then the kingdome of *England* would fall vnto the King of *Scotland*, which might preiudiſe the Monarchie of *England*: whereunto the King himſelfe replyed, that if that ſhould be, *Scotland* would be but an acceſſion to *England*, and not *England* to *Scotland*, for that the greater would draw the leſſe; and that it was a ſafer Vnion for *England* then that of *France*; This paſſed as an Oracle, and ſilenced thoſe that moued the queſtion; This was a kinde of diuine and prophetical

The. Kings Reply.

call proposition, made by the Lords of the Councell, and so accordingly answered by the King; so that the said *Iames* the fourth King of *Scotland*, had issue by the Lady *Margaret*, *Iames* the Fift, and he had issue Queene *Mary*, she had issue our now Soueraigne; so that he is great Grandchilde of *Margaret*, eldest Daughter to *Henry* the Seauenth.

The Kings Discent.

Now seeing I haue gone thus farre in matters of Mariage, contrary to my intent, as not to haue medled with any but those of *Spaine*, I will now goe through by way of touch, rather then by ample discourse, of the mariage of the last, and indeed of all the Daughters and children of King *Henry* the Seauenth; and the rather, for that it was the last act, that concluded his temporall felicitie, which was the conclusion of a glorious match, betweene his Daughter *Mary* and *Charles*, Princes of *Castyle*; afterwards the great Emperour, both being of tender yeares (which treatie was perfected by Bishop *Foxe*, and others his Commissioners at *Calice*.) But by reason the King about some yeare after died, that mariage did not take effect; she was afterwards maried to the King of *France*, who being aged, shortly after died, had no issue by her: King *Henry* the Eight her brother sent ouer into *France*, *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolke*, to fetch her from thence, who maried her, and by him she had issue: the farther particulars in those affaires, I leaue the readers, to the perusall of the workes of many Writers, that haue written the same at large.

Henry the Seauenth contracteth *Mary* his youngest Daughter to the Emperor.

Henry the Seauenth dying, the Mariage tooke not effect.

Mary King *Henryes* youngest Daughter married to the King of *France*. Afterwards to the Duke of *Suffolke*.

Stowe.
Holland.
Speede.

For *Henry* the Seauenth I will conclude, being he himselfe by the generall concluder of all, was concluded.

cluded. (Only this) he had the fortune of a true Chri-
Note. ſtian, aſwell as of a great King, in liuing exerciſed, and dying repentant, his happineſſe was much the more; as when he left the world, was in great felici. tie (being as it were at the top of all worldly bliſſe) in regard of the high mariages of his Children, his great renowne (throughout Europe) his great Riches, and the perpetuall conſtancie of his proſperous ſucceſſes, all which were ſome way a ſhadow and vaile; that it did not ſo euidently appeare, as otherwiſe it would, in what obloquie of the people, (he notwithſtanding liued.) So that death to him was wonderfull opportune, to withdrawe, and preſerue him from any future blow of Fortune, which in all likelyhood would haue fallen vpon him, in regard of the great hatred of his people; and the Title of his Sonne, being then come to eighteene yeares of age, and being a bold Prince, and liberall, gained vpon the people, by his very aſpect and preſence.

King *Henry* the 8. married the Lady *Katherine*, his brothers widdow.

The King according to the contract made by his Father, married his Brother Prince *Arthurs* Widow. The ſecret prouidence of God ordaining that Mariage to be the cauſe of great euents and changes: our Writers doe not lay it to the Ladies charge, that ſhe in her particuler miniſtered any occaſion thereof.

The ſtorie of the Kings life, more or otherwiſe then it ſhall concerne the diuorce; the Ladies life and conuerſation, I will not here meddle; many haue written of him at large, but the leſſe is the more, for his commendation: When this Lady had liued a-

Queene *Katherine* liued twenty years with the King

boue twenty yeares with the King, as a vertuous and loyall Wife, Cardinall *Wolſey* we finde had a great

great part in this play, whoſe diſcent *Pollidor Virgill* relateth, *Parentem habuit virum probum at lanium*, had an honeſt man to his Father, but a Butcher: then for the particular ſtory of his life, more then ſhall concerne this affaire, I leaue the Readers to many other Authors that haue written the ſame at large; but in briefe, he was intollerable wicked, pompous, and magnificent, and according to the fate (commonly of ſuch men) his end was infamous and infortunate; vpon ſome priuate grudge he bore to Queene *Katherine*, partly to be reuenged thereby vpon her Nephew the Emperour, becauſe he would not make him Pope (as ſecretly he had requeſted him) and partly becauſe often-times in a moſt ſecret, louing, and gentle faſhion, ſhe had admoniſhed and warned him of his couetouſneſſe, tyranny; of his extortions, oppreſſions; of his pride and licentious courſe of life; ſuch men, when they are told of thoſe things, being eminent and powerfull, vſually will extend it to the higheſt, to execute their malice; which *Wolſey* ſo did towards the Queene, as it afterwards fell out to bee apparant, that to the King in priuate hee had caſt ſome ſcruples, with ſome ſubtle diſputations, concerning the lawfulneſſe, and nullitie of the Kings mariage, who hauing (as it ſeemed) a deſire to change, as by his hauing ſo many Wiues, afterwards it was ſomewhat probable, made a great ſhew and expreſſure to the world, that he began to be tender ouer his conſcience, and prouident to eſtabliſh the true ſucceſſion of the kingdome, in a lawfull heire; ſtrucke ſo great an impreſſion into him, and ſo buſied his cogitations and thoughts, that a religious

ſorrow began to ſeaze vpon him (and to auoide the continuance in that inceſtuous ſinne) vntill by a iudiciall ſentence, the doubts were cleered, he refrained from the Queenes bed; and the Cardinall to make himſelfe more great then he was, procured a Commiſſion from the Pope, to be directed to him, and to his ancient brother Cardinall *Campeius*, that before them as ſupreme Iudges, that queſtion (by legall proceſſe and proceedings) might be heard, debated on, and cenſured, according to the lawes of God.

Theſe two Legates (hauing receiued their Commiſſion) informeth the Queene of their authoritie and power, and ſhe in ſome paſſion accuſed *Wolſey*, as the principall brocher of that doubt, and a maintainer of that contention, which he denied, and excuſed himſelfe. The King pretending nothing in this buſineſſe but truth, ſinceritie, and Iuſtice, according to the Lawes of God and man, was well contented, that the Queene ſhould make choyſe of the greateſt Clerkes, and the beſt learned men in the kingdome, to defend, and maintaine her cauſe, which ſhe accordingly did, as namely, *William Warham* then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *Nicholas weſt* Biſhop of *Ely*, *Iohn Fiſher* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and *Henry Standiſh* Biſhop of *Aſſoph*. For the proſecuting of this buſineſſe, a ſtately Court was erected in the great Hall at the *Black-Friers*, where the two Legates ſate as Iudges, the King and Queene ſcited in their owne perſons, or by their Procters to appeare. The King by his Procter ſubmitted himſelfe to the Apoſtulation authority and power, which by the Pope to the two Legates was giuen: But the Queene her

Commiſſioners choſen by the Queene.

her ſelfe (accompanied with many Lords, Knights, Ladies, Gentlemen and Gentlewomen) and hauing firſt done great reuerence to the two Legates) appealed from them (as from Iudges, which were not competent, and indifferent, to determine betwixt the Queene and King) to the Court at *Rome*; This appeale they allowed not, but in the ſame Court they ſate weekely, and before them many learned and ſubtill Diſputations, touching the lawfulneſſe; and alſo concerning the inſufficiencie of that Mariage, were daily made before them.

The King perceiuing, that no quicke diſpatch was vſed, though oftentimes they deliberately conſulted, came with the Queene into the ſaid Court, where his Maieſtie ſolemnly proteſted his infinite loue towards her, acknowledging her to be the moſt amiable, louing, kinde, dutious, modeſt, and ſweeteſt Wife, that he thought was in the world; and that therefore he ſhould not take ſo much ioy and comfort in any thing elſe whatſoeuer, as he ſhould doe in her; if by the lawes of God and man, ſhe might remaine his Wife, and therefore for the determining of that queſtion, and for the quieting of his troubled conſcience, he inſtantly importuned a quicke diſpatch, and a finall end.

The Kings proteſtation and loue to the Queene.

Then was the Queene demanded, whether ſhee would ſticke to her appeale or no, who anſwered yea, yet for all that, the Court proceeded weekely, though ſoftly, as before.

The Queene preſently roſe vp, and going about the Court to the King, fell downe on her knees before his feete, and in the hearing of the people ſpake

The Queens speech to the King.

thus in effect; Sir, I desire you to take some pitty vpon me; and doe me iustice and right: I am a poore Woman, a stranger borne out of your Dominions, hauing here no indifferent counsell, and lesse assurance of friendship: alas, wherein haue I offended, or what cause of displeasure haue I giuen, that you intend to put me away? I take God to my iudge, I haue beene to you a true and humble wife, euer conformable to your will and pleasure, neuer gainsaying any thing wherein you tooke delight: without all grudge, or discontented countenance, I haue loued all them that haue loued you, howsoeuer their affections haue beene to me-ward: I haue borne your children and beene your wife, now this twenty years. Of my virginity and mariage bed, I make God and your owne conscience the iudge, and if it be otherwise proued, I am content to be put from you with shame: The King your father in his time for his wisedome, was knowne to be a second *Solomon*, and *Ferdinando* of *Spaine* my Father the wisest amongst their kings; could they in this match be so farre ouerseene, or are there now wiser, and more learned men then at any time were? surely it seemeth wonderfull to me, that my mariage after twenty yeares should be thus called in question, with new inuention against me, who neuer intended but honestie; Alas Sir, I see I am wronged, hauing no Councell to speake for me, but such as are your subiects, and cannot be indifferent on my part; therfore I most humbly beseech you in charity stay this course, vntill I may haue aduise and counsell from *Spaine*; if not, your Graces pleasure be done, and therewithall rising, and making

lowly

lowly obeisance to the Court, departed thence, leaning vpon the arme of her seruant, deceiued each man, expecting she had returned to her seate, when as she tooke directly out of the place; which being perceiued, the Cryer againe called her by the name of Queene *Katherine*, to come into the Court; Madam quoth her guide, you are againe called; on said she, it maketh no matter, this is no indifferent Court for me, therefore goe forward. Queene *Katherine* departed the Court.

The King perceiuing that she was departed, presently spake thus vnto the assembly; I will (quoth he) in her absence declare before you all, that she hath beene to me a most true, obedient, and comfortable wife, endued with all vertuous qualities, conditions, according to her birth, and lowlinesse, equalls any of the meanest estate. The Kings report of the Queene.

The Court sate many times after, where many subtle and vehement allegations were vrged for the lawfulnesse and nullity of the Mariage, the King eagerly bent to haue an end, foresaw he should neuer there haue any: whilest the businesse was in debate and handling, he priuately imployed diuers Lords, and the greatest Diuines within his kingdome, to trauaile into all the Vniuersities in the Christian world, and there to be resolued of their opinions, touching the validitie or nullity of the mariage. And when they all returned, they brought with them twelue Instruments, sealed with the publike Seales of so many of the Vniuersities, and also the opinions of sundry great and famous learned men: by all which it appeared, that they agreed and consented in one, that the Kings mariage with his Brothers wife The Kings mariage iudged vnlawfull.

wife was vtterly voyde, and contrary to the lawes of God and man, notwithstanding the dispensation of the Pope.

The King sent those Instruments vnto the Queene, desiring to be satisfied from her, whether she would yeeld her consent to the Diuorce or no, for the quieting of the Kings conscience, to referre it to foure Prelates, and foure temporall Lords.

Speede. The Queene thereunto made a long, graue, noble, and patient answer, positiuely concluding, she would not submit her selfe to any course therein: vntill the Court of *Rome* which was priuie to the beginning, had made there a determination and finall end: the King hauing seuerall times formerly sent vnto the Pope, had beene long delayed, seeing no likelihood of an end, resolued no longer to wait in his attendance on the Court of *Rome*, went roundly and resolutely on in another course, summons a Parliament, there shewing the twelue Instruments from the seuerall Vniuersities, an Act passed, and his mariage with the Lady *Katherine* was dissolued and made voide, a sentence of Diuorce pronounced by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and she was euer after to be called the Queene *Dowager*: few or none but are either so farre read in our English Chronicles, or may obserue what afterwards became of the Popes vsurped Heptarchie in England, and what further followed.

The Kings Diuorce by act of Parliament.

So here you haue heard the relation of the Story of this great Queene *Katherine*, though infortunate, was indeed, a mirrour and example of wisedome, integritie, sincerity, and all Royall and Princely vertues.

vertues. Yet it is vnlike, but that before her comming ouer into this kingdome, she might be detractiuely expostulated of, and had not she beene as she is here discribed, (as the times afterwards were) she would assuredly haue had her part of detraction from our Writers, as they haue beene some way sparing of her due commendation.

After her separation and diuorce from the King, there is little newes of her, but that within some three yeares after at *Kimbleton* in the County of *Huntington*, she there religiously liued and dyed, and lyeth interred in the Cathedrall Church of *Peterborough*. Queene *Katherine* deceased.

The next mariage betwixt *England* and *Spaine*, King *Philip* the second came ouer into *England* and married Queene *Mary*, Daughter to *Henry* the Eight, which he had by Queene *Katherine* of *Spaine*.

That Mariage is yet so fresh in memory, and amongst the countrie people is indeed a great occasion of producing those feares and doubts, they seeme to apprehend, these things I must acknowledge, are too great a consequence of State for me to meddle withall, yet vnder fauour as a Moderator, I would willingly the country people should truly know and take it into their considerations, that for those persecutions in Queene *Maryes* time (it was thought) she was much the more thereunto drawne by her two Bishops, that were such bloud-hounds (*Gardener* and *Bonner*) King *Phillip* was both a mediator, and Moderator, what he could, to stay them, the which with the story of the mariage, and other passages concerning the same, I will here as our owne Writers haue affirmed, briefly and truely relate.

Queene

Queene *Mary* her intent to marry with King *Phillip*, ſhe cauſed to be publiſhed: *Stephen Gardener* then Lord Chancellour, made a ſpeech to the Nobilitie in the Chamber of preſence, ſetting forth the honour, the riches, and augmentation of Titles to the Crowne of *England*; yet was it diſtaſtefull to many, great feares and doubts inſtantly conceaued would follow, as well the Church reformed, as for the pollitique, and State affaires of the kingdome.

The firſt beginners of commotion were, *Henry* Duke of *Suffolke*, and Sir *Thomas Wyat*, making Proclaimations for the abandoning of ſtrangers, and to withſtand the Queenes mariage with King *Philip*, the reaſons they further alleaged and publiſhed, their proceedings and infortunate ends, I leaue the reader to the peruſall of their Stories by diuers Written at large.

The Queene remoued to the Tower, ſummons a Parliament, wherein by Statute the mariage was confirmed, to the great contentment, comfort and ioy, of the then time obſeruers. But ſome of the Nobilitie, and the Commons for the moſt part were much grieued and diſcontented thereat. Theſe diſtaſtiue ſtomacks, Queene *Mary* well perceauing, therefore to giue them the more content, ſhe ſent Letters ſigned with her owne hand into *Wales*, charging the Lord Preſident, the Biſhop of *Oxford* and *Salisburie*, to intimate the benefit therof to the whole land, as much as might be, and eſpecially *London*, whoſe Lord Maior and Commons were ſent for; to whom the Lord Chancellour made a Speech, told

The Queens mariage confirmed by Parliament *Anno.* 2. *Ca.* 2.

Some of the Nobility and Commons much diſcontented.

The Queene ſent Letters to giue them ſome content

told them how by the match, all the Realme would be much inriched, but especially *London* by their Trade and Traffique with *Spaine*, that was enough, not only to alter and reduce, but to set them an edge beyond, or at least equiuolent with all other respects, or considerations whatsoeuer. The Londoners became instantly for the mariage.

The Earle of *Bedford* and the Lord *Fitzwaters*, were sent into *Spaine* to conduct King *Phillip* into *England*, the Lord Admirall with twenty eight ships securing the seas, the space of three moneths before. All things thus ordered, and *Phillip* in readinesse, tooke shipping at *Carone* in *Gallezia*, and with a Nauie of an hundred and fiftie sailed directed his course for the Queene; vpon Friday the twenty day of Iuly he arriued at *Southampton*, and was the first man of the Fleete that set foote on the shore, which no sooner done, but he drew his Sword, and bare it naked in his hand as he went. The Earle of *Arundle* Steward of the Queenes house, presented to his Highnesse the *George* and *Garter*, and the Maior of the Towne of *Southampton* the keyes of the Towne, thither was sent the Lord Chancellour from the Queene, and he againe of his Nobles sent to her (who was on the way to *Winchester* to welcome himselfe.) Towards which City vpon Munday following he set forth, being accompanied with the Marquesse of *Winchester*, the Earles of *Arundle*, *Darby*, *Worcester*, *Bedford*, *Rutland*, *Pembroke*, and *Surry*; the Lords *Clynton*, *Cobham*, *Willoughbie*, *Darcy*, *Matreuers*, *Talbot*, *Strange*, *Fitz-warren*, and *North*. King *Phillip* sent for. King *Phillip* landed in *England*.

The Spanish traine were the Dukes of *Aluer* and *Medina Celina*, the Admirall of *Castilla*, the Marquesse The Spanish Nobles.

of *Bergoes Piſcara Sarra Valli Anguilar*, the Earles of *Egmonde, Horne, Peria, Chinchon, Olivares, Saldana, Medela, Euente, Sallida, Landriano, Caſtellar*, the Biſhop of *Cuenca*, and others, ſo that more honourable Attendants had ſildome beene ſeene.

Then there were Articles agreed on, which were branched out into tenne propoſitions, whereunto King *Philip* ſubſcribed, they were very honourable for *England*: the perticulars of them I leaue the Reader to Mr. *Speede* his excellent compendious worke, where the whole paſſages of this affaire, and theſe Articles are at large related.

The matriage of King *Philip* and Queene *Mary*. *Anno* 1554.

Then with the conſent of all parties, the marriage with great ſtate was ſolemnized at *Wincheſter* vpon Wedneſday, being the 25. of Iuly on Saint *Iames* day, where the Emperours Ambaſſadours preſently pronounced, that in conſideration of this marriage, their Maiſter had giuen vnto his ſonne *Philip*, the Kingdomes of *Naples* and *Ieruſalem*: whereupon their titles by *Garter* King at Armes, was ſolemnly proclaimed with theſe ſtiles as followeth.

Philip *and* Mary *by the grace of God King and Queene of* England, Fraunce, Naples, Ieruſalem *and* Ireland, *defender of the Faith, Princes of* Spaine *and* Cicill, *Archdukes of* Auſtritch, *Dukes of* Millane, Burgundy, *and* Brabant, *Counties of* Haſpurge, Flaunders, *and* Tyroll.

In Nouember following the marriage, the Queene was reported to haue beene conceiued with Childe: for

for ioy whereof, *Te Deum* was commaunded solemnly to be sung, and Processions and Prayers made for her safe deliuerance. The Queene tooke her Chamber, the Court was full of Midwiues and Gentlewomen Attendants, Rockers were prouided, the Cradle prepared, and all made so certaine, that some were punished for publishing doubts thereof to the contrary, in so much as it passed in Parliament, that if God should take away Queene *Mary*, their supposed young Master comming into the world, should finde himselfe prouided for. It was by Act of Parliament ordayned, that King *Philip* should be Protector of her issue, and Gouernour of the Realmes, vntill their Prince or Princesses should come of able yeares.

So called by Sir *Richard Southwell* Knight of the house.

Anno 2. and 2. *Philip & Mary.* Enacted that King *Philip* should bee Protector of his supposed issue.

King *Philip* apprehended continuall feares, and doubts of the English, in regard of the maligners of his marriage: for at his first entrance the dore of his great Hall of his Court, for the most part kept shut, or straightly guarded, not any suffered to enter, vnlesse his businesse was first made knowne.

Acts and Menuments. *pag.* 1643. 6. King *Philip* fearefull of the English.

The Lords some of them hauing formerly shewed themselues to haue been much against the marriage, hauing leaue to depart *London*, had straight commaundement to send all their Harnesse and Artillary to the Tower, which was done. The King was as well doubtfull of those that beare a faire shew, conceiuing it vpon this ground: For that a Noble man in consultation had giuen his counsell to cut off Lady *Elizabeths* head; whereby he assured himselfe, that those so bad minded towards their owne naturall Princesse, could not be better to him a stranger: hee was graciously courteous to the English, and endeuoured

Those Lords that were against the mariage, commaunded to send their weapons to the Tower.

uoured all wayes and meanes to gaine their loues and affections: For which he layd a good foundation, became an earneſt mediator, and ſolicited the Queene for the liberty of that innocent Princeſſe her ſiſter the Lady *Elizabeth*, who ſtill remained a ſolitary priſoner in *Woodſtock* about *Wyats* conſpiracy, though no proofes could be brought againſt her for any offence.

King *Philip* a great friend to the Lady *Elizabeth*.

King *Philip* at length obtained his ſuite, that the Lady *Elizabeth* was brought to *Hampton* Court, and for 14. dayes there locked vp, and laid at by *Gardiner* to ſubmit her ſelfe, hauing not ſeene her ſiſter in two yeares before: ſhee was ſent for into the Queenes Chamber about tenne of the clocke in the night, which ſhe no ſooner had entered, but falling vpon her knees, ſhee prayed to God to preſerue her Soueraigne Maieſtie, proteſting her loyalty, and truth to her perſon whatſoeuer had beene ſpoken, or inſtigated to the contrary.

At which time there was betweene them long and much debate, the Lady *Elizabeth* made good her innocency: Queene *Mary* replied in Spaniſh (God knowes,) and ſo went away, King *Philip* ſtanding behinde the Arras all the time.

Princeſſe *Elizabeth* releaſed of her impriſonment.

About ſome weeke after, the Princeſſe *Elizabeth* was diſcharged of *Bening field*, whom ſhe termed her Iaylor, and leaue of liberty, yet ſo that Sir *Thomas Pope* a priuie Councellour, and Maſter *Gage* the Queenes Gentleman Vſher, were ſtill her Attendants, all Queene *Maries* time.

But the death of *Gardiner* immediatly followed, thoſe ſtormes grew more calmer, and the Lady *Elizabeth*

zabeth euery day more affectionately respected. King *Philip* by this his honourable and worthy act, gayned him the loue of many the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdome, and did thereby so indeare and ingratiate himselfe into the affections of the Commons, that they turned their hate and distaste vpon those that had beene the chiefe opponents and maligners of the marriage: So that they are indeede like a streame of water, though turned out of the current, yet will runne. *Note.*

Hee euery day gayned more and more vpon the loues of the English, in his affection gracing and countenancing them, and his owne Country men: he carried himselfe wonderous euenly, which kept good correspondencie betweene the two Nations, though his marriage with Queene *Mary* made him Master of all here in *England*, yet in his honest and iust disposition, those Articles which he had formerly agreed vnto, alwayes maistered his affections obsequiously, and exactly performing them, which is not alwayes seene in Princes; he had the two chiefe ornaments belonging to a King, that is to say, mercy and Iustice, for the one he was both a moderator and mediator, what hee could to restraine those seuere and cruell persecutions, committed in Queene *Maries* time: then for Iustice he had a Princely inclination to haue it duly administered. Amongst many there is one peece of Iustice noted in him: an Englishman at *London* in single fight being killed by a Spaniard, he was executed, though by the Strangers two hundred Duckets were offered for the Spaniard his repriue, which could not stay the hand of Iustice: For

King *Philip* gayned the loue of the English.

King *Philip* his good disposition and inclination to Iustice.

that there will be further occaſion hereafter in my intended courſe, for the purſuing of this my relation, I will write here no more of him in his particular (as being not to be doubted) he was no leſſe worthy and graciouſly diſpoſed a Prince, then hee is here briefly diſcribed, or at leaſt howſoeuer if his vertues had not exceeded his imperfections, (which is a great happineſſe to a State where ſuch a King is) by ſome of our Writers that haue written of thoſe times, we ſhould haue heard of him at large.

King *Philip* fruſtrate of his hope for his heire, vpon the fourth of September 1555. tooke ſhipping, and went to viſite his Father the Emperour, and to take poſſeſſion of the Low Countries, where he ſtayed a yeare and a halfe, to the great griefe of Queene *Mary* his wife. But returning, came to *Douer*, hee was by the Queene met on the way, and brought through *London*, accompanied with many Peeres of the Realme, as in triumph againſt a Coronation.

In the Kings abſence many conſpiracies had beene attempted, but they were like vapours that are drawne vp by the Sunne, and falls againe: ſo thoſe actors (as commonly incident to ſuch men) were drawne vp with hemp by the hand of Iuſtice, before they did any hurt, the perſons and perticular paſſages, I alſo leaue to thoſe Authors before mentioned.

Holinſh. Graſton.

Grimſton in his French. Hiſtory.

The Emperour ouer-worne with the affaires of the world, and wearied with the troubles of turmoyling warres, or rather touched with remorſe of conſcience, for the infinite miſeries brought by him vpon *Florence, Naples, Scicilie, Tuſcane, Elbe,* and *Calabria,*

perſwaded

perſwaded that thoſe mournefull iarres of Chriſtian Princes, had giuen to the Turke aduantage vpon diuers parts of *Europe*, he called his ſonne King *Philip* of *England* vnto *Bruxels* (as is ſaid) where by authentick Letters, reſigned all his Realmes vnto him, commanding all his Eſtates, and Subiects to acknowledge and hold him their lawfull King, and among many other inſtructions, and moſt wiſe exhortations, gaue him charge chiefly to hold amity with the French, leaſt otherwiſe the warres of thoſe puiſant Nations might oppreſſe all Chriſtendome.

Nota. Iarres of Chriſtian Princes giueth aduantage to the Turke.

Charles the Emperour, as he hath beene diſcribed, by thoſe that haue written his life, hee was an excellent wiſe Prince, which is ſhewed both in that his ſage and graue obſeruation, as alſo for his like Councell giuen to his ſonne *Philip*.

The conſideration of both are fitting, and ſuitable for theſe our now times; as firſt the infinite miſerable calamities that thoſe Countries of *Germany* haue endured, and may be brought vnto by the late Warres there, and may giue much aduantage for the Turke againſt Chriſtendome. *Nota.*

The other in likelihood, it may be a great happineſſe for a State to be in league, and amity with a neighbour Nation, that is opulent and powerfull, and to haue it confirmed and faſtened by marriage, which commonly is then inuiolable: There might be much written vpon this Subiect, but I will leaue it to thoſe of better ability to doe it, onely as I paſſed by I haue called. *Nota.*

King *Philip* was much enclined to peace, and Queene *Mary* his wife at that time much more, both

to hold him with her at home, and to ſupport the Religion which ſhee had againe raiſed by reſtoring the Clergie to their wonted poſſeſſions, whereof much was then held in the Noble mens hands, from whoſe hard hold hardly could any thing be wreſted: But thoſe in her owne, ſhee freely reſigned by Parliament, with this moſt Chriſtian reſolution & Princely ſaying, that ſhee ſet more by the ſaluation of her owne ſoule, then ſhe did by the reuenewes of all the Kingdomes of the world, and ſo committed the reſtoration, and diſpoſe thereof vnto the Pope, and Cardinall *Poole* his Legate, to the great enritching of the Church, and impouerifhing of the Crowne.

The Nobility would not part with the lands they had belonging to the Clergie.

The Queene by Parliament all ſuch like lands ſhe had.

King *Philip* following his Fathers aduice, made peace with *Fraunce*, which was to continue for fiue yeares, which no ſooner was made, then againe was broken: one principall occaſion was miniſtred, by Pope *Paul* the fourth, then an Enemy to the Spaniard, whom Duke *Alua* had beſieged, and confined him within the walls of *Rome*, hee ſent to *Henry* the French King for ayde, and withall ſent him a tryumphant Hat, with a ſtately Sword, and thereupon had ſuccour by the *Guiſe*, who remoued the ſiege, and ſet the Pope at liberty. But the French decreaſing for want of pay, and the Spaniard ſtill raiſing their Trophees of victory, the Pope thought it the ſureſt to hold with the ſtrongeſt, fell off from the amity of the French King, and was reconciled to the Spaniard: ſo that by this occaſion there grew a ſtrong party againſt the King of *Fraunce*: For by King *Philip* and Queene *Mary* his wife, he had both *England* and *Spain* againſt him, and the Pope, no leſſe powerfull there,

The Pope beſieged, confined within the walls of *Rome*. *John Sleidon.*

The Pope tooke the ſureſt ſide, reconciled himſelfe to the Spaniard.

then

then he was, within the walls of *Rome*.

The occasion that Queene *Mary* tooke for the breach of the peace, was more vpon pretences, surmises, and pickt quarrels, then any iust cause ministred by the French King. Queene *Mary* sent him a defiance, and instantly proclaymed warres against *Fraunce*. And King *Philip* her husband went in person for the prosecuting thereof. The Queene immediatly sent after the King her husband, the Earle of *Pembroke* Generall, Viscount *Mountacute*, with diuers Earles and Barons, with a great Army, who came to King *Philip*, and ioyned with him, whilst the Duke of *Sauoy*, *Brunswike*; the Earles of *Egmonde*, *Horne*, and *Mansfield*, inuaded the French confines, and planted a strong siege against Saint *Quintens*, which shortly after by the English, was nobly and victoriously wonne to the great losse, and discomfort of the French; *Monsieur Mountomorancie* Constable of *Fraunce*, and Generall, was taken prisoner. *Iohn Stowes Annalls.* St. *Quintens* wonne by the English.

Queene *Mary* contrary to her promise and agreement, made vpon her marriage with King *Philip*, entangled her Subiects, with the quarrels of the Spaniards: The great ioy conceiued for the victory, was shortly after dashed, with as much sorrow for the losse of *Calice*.

The English after they had so gotten Saint *Quintens*, they afforded to themselues either little list, or leasure more, or otherwise, but betooke themselues to their delights, disorders, and pleasures, and onely to keepe, and make good what they had newly gotten, grew negligent, and careless of the Towne of *Calice*, that the Forts thereabouts for defence, being

vnrespectiuely regarded (wonne by that victorious Prince *Edward* the third) and that by no lesse then eleuen moneths siege (were in the compasse of eight dayes besieged, surprized, and wonne) in the depth of Winter, to the worldes wonder, and not without great suspition of treachery, which happened the the 12. day of Ianuary: and in the second moneth, were surrendred the strong Fort of *Guies*, and *Hames*, whereby all the English footing was lost in the continent of *France*.

So here you may see, that our owne Writers affirme, that the breach of the peace with the French King, was not any wayes by the occasion of King *Philip*, nor the losse of *Calice* by his default: After his great victory at Saint *Quintens*, he would admit no peace at all with the French, but with restoring *Calice*, vntill the English themselues, without him made their peace, and renownced *Calice* to the French for euer.

These losses were greeuous, to the English Nobility, and most of all, to Queene *Mary* her selfe: After she had abolished the Gospell, restored the Popes Supremacie, whatsoeuer she tooke in hand, was no wayes prosperous, but in all things infortunate: her conceptions failing, extreame dearthes rayning, hurt done by thunders from heauen, and Fire in the Royall Navy, Forraigne losses, *Calice* surrendred, which could neuer be recouered, vpon any composition; and King *Philip* alwayes in troubles, and turmoyling warres, occasioned his keeping from Court, so that Queene *Mary* her life (during her raigne) was little pleasurable, or that she scarce enioyed any delights, or at least little contentment in all: which so much

much augmented her melancholly, which grew to a burning Feauer, when she had raigned fiue yeares; she ended her life at her Mannour of St. *Iames*, and lyeth interred amongst her Aunceſtors in the Abby of *Weſtminſter*.

Queene *Mary* with griefe died.

Now next in courſe doth follow, the relation of the paſſages, betweene *England* and *Spaine*: after King *Philip* his returne thither, which was immediatly after Queene *Maries* death, and during the time of the raigne, of the late Queene *Elizabeth*, where then I come to the Spring head, from whence the auerſeneſſe, and vnwillingneſſe of the Commons doe riſe, for our Princes Royall match with *Spaine*, the remembrance of the late Hoſtile warrs, with other the paſſages, which plebian like, they haue by tradition, as the Brittaines had the ſtory of their times deliuered them by their *Druides*. Theſe things, being they concerne the breach of the league betweene *England* and *Spaine*, may be thought too deepe, and of too great a conſequence of State, to be medled withall: I hope I ſhall miniſter no cauſe of offence, nor innouation, but rather giue ſatisfaction, and occaſion moderation: For here I obſerue in the Country, the Papiſts in their diſcourſes, magnifying the Royall proceedings of King *Philip*, and the Spaniards in generall, lay ſome taxe, and aſperſion vpon the late Queene *Elizabeth*, which is very harſh, and much diſpleaſing to the Proteſtants: And then on the other ſide, they vrge and agrauate againſt the Spaniards, with much bitterneſſe, and thereupon they fall into expoſtulation, *Pro & Con*, of the Princes match, neither vnderſtanding nor taking into their conſiderations, more or farther,

them to make good their owne part, & conceit, which breedeth difference amongst our selues, maketh and maintaineth a partition wall; betwixt the English and the Spaniards, in such loue as should be betwixt Subiects, whose Soueraignes are in league & amity. That the Commons might not so disobediently, in their affections, mutany against that which the King hath so laboured, and doth so much desire to bring to passe, as also for their so much expostulation thereof, the scope of my endeuours, onely end, and ayme of my ambition is, that these my labours might occasion some moderation therein: For the better accomplishing thereof, and giuing the better satisfaction in those particulars, I will here relate some obseruations, which the Papists haue formerly collected, and vsually in their discourses will vrge them: the vsage and carriage of the Spaniards towards the English, and other Nations, and the English towards them, with some other former passages betweene the two Nations. I could wish the Commons would beleeue these things, so farre forth as their owne knowledge, or true informations doe not extend the contrary, and the Papists to doe the like; for that which is here alleaged either concerning the late Queene *Elizabeth*, or the King of *Spaine*, neither part to be transported with passion; but of those things, to make a fauourable, and the best construction, and mutually to take them into a charitable and reconciliable consideration: The particulars are as followeth.

The Papists collections.

The Papists alleage, that King *Phillip* had a great desire to continue in league, and amity with *England*,

and that after he returned into *Spaine*, constantly maintained the same for thirty yeares together, would neuer hearken to giue assistance to any the discontented English Nobility, that would haue rebelled; and in the yeare 1568. absolutely denyed aide to the Earles of *Northumberland* and *Westmerland*, and the Lord *Dacres*, when they rose vp in rebellion, in the North parts of England, how the King afterwards, to wit, in the yeare 1575, for contenting her Maiesty at the Perswasion of some of his own Officers, but namely the Cõmendador Maior, that for the present gouerned Flaunders, was content to yeeld to the banishment of all English Papists, out of his estate in *Flaunders* for the space of two years, though he paid them alwaies their pensions to liue on, as before. And for the same consideration of friendship with the Queene, and for keeping his league, he denied diuers yeares help to the Irish, that desired the same, as namely in the yeare 1578. to Sir *Iames Fitz-Morris*, and Sir *Thomas Stukely*, and to the later of them, when afterwards he with some 5. or. 600. men that he brought from *Italy*, the King would not grant so much as a port in *Spain*, to enter into; wherby he was forced to passe to *Lisborne*, where finding the King of *Portugall* ready to goe with his Army to *Barbarie*, he could not refuse to goe with him, was there slaine. *Stukley* slaine.

Sir *Iames Fitz-Morris* returning againe the next yeare, to aske succours for the Irish, to haue from *Spaine* some forces, to carie for *Ireland*, denied the same againe, vntill at the last, at the earnest suite of the Pope, for that Doctor *Saunders* vpon his extreame zeale, had aduentured to goe thither before

in perſon, to comfort the Iriſh, not hauing with him aboue 50. men, the King was contented to winke at, and ſay nothing, whiles *Sega* the Biſhop of *Placentia*, the Popes *Nuncio*, vnder certaine of the Italian Captaines, did ſend thither ſome fiue hundred Souldiers, taken vpon the Sea coaſts of *Italy*, which were thoſe that were ſlaine by the Lord *Gray* in *Ireland*.

Then doe the Papiſts farther vrge, the Queenes taking of *Fluſhing*, *Brill*, and *Oſte-end*, and other Townes in *Flaunders*, and likewiſe the aſſiſting, and countenancing of Duke *Mathias*, at his firſt comming, and after *Monſieur* Duke of *Alenſon*; and likewiſe the ſetting vp the title of *Don Antonio* King of *Portugale*: and ſending him into his Country, with an Army: The intercepting the King of *Spaine* his money, firſt in the Duke of *Alua* his time, and many times afterwards, the ſending of *Hawkins*, *Frobriſher*, *Drake*, and *Candiſh*, and others to the *Indies*, and ſome of them euen to *Spaine* itſelfe: For which there were ſpeciall Commiſſions graunted, that whatſoeuer could be taken from the Spaniards, to be held as lawfull repriſalls, and thoſe Commiſſions to be ſpecified, in *Stowe* his Chronicles.

The breach of the peace between *England* & *Spaine*.

Then they alleadge, that the King of *Spaine* did thereupon make arreſts of the Engliſh ſhips, then inſtantly grew enmity, and open warres: and afterwards, *viz.* in the yeare 1588. the King of *Spaine*, with his great Fleete, attempted the inuaſion of *England*, which yet with many the Engliſh, is too freſh in memory.

The Papiſts farther vrge, and haue collected, that in Nouember 1591. Queene *Elizabeth* publiſhed a

ſtrict

ſtrict Proclamation for ſearching out, apprehending and puniſhing of Seminaries and Ieſuites, and ſuch as receiued and ſauoured them in *England*, ſharpe & ſeuere lawes, made and executed vpon them, and further both to put feares and doubts into the heads of the Commons, as alſo to exaſperate them againſt the Spaniards; Farther vrging, that the King of *Spaine*, his great power, forces, and wealth, were dangerous to *England*, poſſeſſing more Crownes, Kingdomes, and countries, then euer any Chriſtian Prince had before, and yet ambitiouſly ſeeketh more, endeauouring to make himſelfe abſolute Monarch of the world, and that his cariage towards other Princes and their ſubiects was tyrannous, and thoſe nations which he ſubdued, were cruelly dealt withall, and kept in great ſlauery.

The Papiſts for all theſe particulars, haue collected appologicall defences, which in their arguments and diſcourſes, they will much inſiſt vpon, to the high commendations of the Kings of *Spaine*, their royall and gratious proceedings with other Princes, and towards their ſubiects, as alſo with their owne, which are as followeth.

Firſt, they propoſe and recommend it to conſideration; For the conceaued opinion amongſt the Engliſh, that the Kings of *Spaine*, their gouernment is ſtrict, or rather indeed ſomewhat cruell, the maine occaſion thereof is. The countries, dominions, and territories, are very large and ſpacious, many of them atchieued by conqueſt, formerly gouerned by *Roitelets* as petty Kings, and now inhabited by ſeuerall nations, of ſeuerall natures; So that the na-

ture,

ture, neceſſitie, and diſpoſition of the Kings of *Spaine* their affaires requireth; that they muſt carry ſomewhat a harder hand in their gouernment, then ordinarie, otherwiſe they cannot ſecure, nor make good their plantations, nor retaine their ſubiects in obedience. And the very name of conqueſt, imports violence and miſery, and is of ſo harſh a ſound, and odious in nature, that from a Nation ſubdued, detractions will ſuppreſſe all commendations a Conquerour ſhall any waies deſerue; Though their gouerning of ſuch like ſubiects may be particuler, yet the aſperſion in that kinde will runne in the generall, and a long time (as it were) in diſcent, eſpecially amongſt malignant diſpoſitions.

In remote parts of Kings Dominions where the gouernment by them is committed to ſubordinate Officers, & Commanders, ſometimes barbarous and in humane acts, may be done by them, & the cõmon people, which Kings in their nature may much abhorre and deteſt, yet for the ſame in their honour and reputation they often ſuffer.

Then they further alleage, that the Kings of *Spaine* to the Turkes, Moores, and ſuch like Infidels, haue beene many times a ſcourge. But then in particular, with the Italians, Portugals, French, Engliſh, Scottiſh, and Flemmiſh, their dealings with them, to haue beene moſt honourable, quiet, iuſt, and without iniurie offered to any, which is ſaid to appeare, by their owne teſtimonies and witneſſes, alſo of many Writers.

Phillip the ſecond. For the warre, and other affaires, that haue paſſed in *Portugall*, they were ſo carried and no otherwiſe,

for

for the iuſtification thereof, out of *Hierommo Franchi a Genoes* that was preſent, and wrot the ſtorie, and in other points ſheweth himſelfe no great friend to Spaniards; yet doth he ſo iuſtifie all the Kings actions, in theſe affaires, euen by the teſtimonie of the Portugals themſelues, as they ſeeme rather ouerſcrupulous then onely iuſtifiable.

Then there is further cyted *Genebrard* a French Writer, that ſetteth out the King of *Spaine*, his noble proceedings with *France*, in all the times of the minorities of King *Henry* the ſecond his children, to wit, *Francis*, *Charles* and *Henry* the third, and how he neuer ſought, either to profit himſelfe, or to impaire the kingdome of *France* during thoſe troubles, and thereupon giueth a touch by way of taxe, for the taking of *Newhauen* by the Engliſh; further alleaging, that the King of *Spaine* at his owne charges, ſent aides of men, horſe, victuals, and money often times to the ſuccours of thoſe young Princes, notwithſtanding the old enmities and emulation, betweene thoſe two Crownes of *France* and *Spaine*, and the cruell warres that had paſſed betweene them many yeares. And maketh further relation of the king his clement proceeding with his owne ſubiects, that rebelled in the low Countries, as appeared by his many pardons, peaces, and tollerations made with them: his liberall and noble dealings with the Engliſh, Iriſh, and Scottiſh, eſpecially ſuch as were ſubiect to troubles, for their conſcience at home, thoſe he ſuſtained liberally, without requiring any ſeruice at their hands.

And laſtly for the great wealth, forces, ſtrength, Note.

and power of the King of *Spaine*, being a friend, and temperately vsed, cannot be fearefull to any good man but rather comfortable; nor to be dangerous to Christendome, but rather a great and singuler stay, and prouidence of Almighty God (who foreseeing the tumults and reuolts) that heresies might bring in and the dangers Christendome might be subiect vnto, by the great power and strength of Infidels, the Turkes and Moores hath prouided so potent, and opulent a Prince as the king of *Spaine*, for the defence of the Catholike Church.

For the manifestation thereof, two speciall obseruations worthy of note haue beene collected, and cited, the first after that interleaged and indissoluable knot of amity and alyance which was betweene *Henry* the seauenth, *Ferdinando* and *Isabella*, King and Queene of *Spaine*, there mutually passed betweene them, many Letters congratulatory, amongst which, there came Letters from *Ferdinando* and *Isabella*, signifying the finall conquest of *Granada* from the Moores, which action it selfe so worthy, King *Ferdinando* (whose manner was) as indeed the nature is, neuer to lose any vertue for the shewing) expressed and displayed in his Leters at large, all the particularities, and religious punctures and ceremonies, that were obserued in the reception of the Citie and kingdome; shewing amongst other things, that the King would not by any meanes in person enter the City, vntill he had first aloose seene the Crosse set vp vpon the greatest Tower of *Granada*, whereby it became Christian ground: That likewise, before he would enter, he did homage to God alone, pronoun-

cing by an Herauld from the height of that Tower, that he did acknowledge to haue recouered that kingdome by the helpe of God Almighty, and the glorious Virgin, and the vertuous Apoſtle S. *Iames*, and the holy Father Pope *Inocent* the eight, together with the aides and ſeruice of his Prelates, Nobles, and Commons; that he ſtirred not from the campe, till he had ſeene a little armie of Martyrs, to the number of ſeauen hundred and more Chriſtians (that had liued in bonds and ſeruitude as ſlaues to the Moores) paſſe before his eies, ſinging a pſalme for their redemption, and that he had giuen tribute to God by almes and reliefe, extended to them all, for his admiſſion into the City: theſe things were in the Letters, with many more ceremonies of a kinde of holy oſtentation.

King *Henry* euer willing to put himſelfe into the conſort, or quier of religious actions, and naturally affecting much the King of *Spaine*, (as much as one King could affect another, partly for his vertues, and partly for a counterpoiſe to *France* vpon the receipt of theſe Letters, ſent all his Nobles and Prelats, that were about the Court, togethet with the Maior and Aldermen of *London* in great ſolemnity to the Church of *Pauls*, there to heare a declaration from Biſhop *Morton*, then Lord Chancellour and Cardinall, ſtanding vpon the vppermoſt ſtep, or halfe pace before the Quier; and all the Nobles, Prelats, and Gouernours of the Citie at the foot of the ſtayres, made a ſpeech vnto them, letting them know that they were aſſembled in that conſecrated place, to ſing vnto God a new ſong; for that (ſaid he) theſe

many yeares the Christians haue not gained new ground, or territorie vpon the infidels, nor enlarged and set further the bounds of the christian world: But this is now done by the proneneſſe & deuotion of *Ferdinando* and *Iſabella*, King and Queene of *Spaine*, who haue (to their immortall honour) recouered the great and rich kingdome of *Granada*, and the populous and mighty citie of the ſame name, from the Moores, hauing beene in poſſeſſion thereof by the ſpace of ſeauen hundred yeares and more: For which, this aſſembly and all Christians are to render laud and thankes to God, and to celebrate this noble act of the King of *Spaine*, who in this is not onely victorious, but Apoſtolicall in the gaining of new Prouinces to the Christian Faith; and the rather, for that this victory and conqueſt is obtained, without much effuſion of bloud, whereby it is to be hoped, that there ſhall be gained, not onely new territories, but infinite ſoules to the Church of Chriſt, whom the Almighty (as it ſeemes) would haue to be conuerted. Herewithall, he did relate ſome of the moſt memorable particulers of the warre and victorie; and after his ſpeech ended, the whole aſſembly went ſolemnly in proceſſion, and *Te Deum* was ſung.

Then for the other particuler obſeruation I collected and cited, was in the raigne of *Philip* the ſecond King of *Spaine*, here formerly treated of. And about the 14. yeare of the late Queene *Elizabeth*, the Turke hauing conquered many Ilands, and Cities, bordering vpon the Seas, and in the yeare 1571. knowing deuiſion among diuers Christian Princes, aswell for

matters

matters of Religion, as affaires of State, vpon hope of which aduantage, he assembled a great Army of Gallies, presuming thereby to make himselfe Master of the Sea, and Lord of the Land; they were encountred by the Christians: For the which *Don Iohn de Austria*, a braue Commaunder, was sent by the King of *Spaine*, with a great Fleete of Ships, Gallies, and Galliasses; so that at one instant there were sunke and taken 230. of the Turkish Gallies, and 30000. Mahametists slaine, besides many taken prisoners. There were 12000. Christians redeemed from Turkish slauery, and 8000. slaine; with the losse of seauen or eight Gallies: Our Writers affirme, that the Spanish Fleete, was a mayne occasion of that memorable victory, and that the Galliasses did admirable seruice in that expedition. The battell of *Lepanto*. *Stowe.*

Loe here you see the King of *Spaine*, his commendation by the Papists, extended to the height; with some taxe of the late Queene *Elizabeth*: wherein I haue beene sparing in my relation, to that they will speake in some bitternesse, they doe therein but as men that throwe dust against the winde. Her Royall worth is left behinde recorded, farre more durable, then in Letters of Brasse, a Princesse of blessed fame, and euerlasting memory: to write of her commendation, any thing neere in proportion to her deseruing, it is a worke for excellent Writers. They may in that faculty excell, but vpon that subiect neuer exceede; therefore for my particuler, I will begin, and conclude both together, she had euery way as many vertues as could liue, and more then could dye. I doe not here reuiue, nor make repetition of

these things, to giue farther occasion of faction; but rather for the present moderate, and in the end some way reconcile, and reclaime the disaffections of the common people, presuming they will produce no other effects, as when the Country people, especially those affected to Papistry, shall vnderstand, and take into their considerations, former passages, and then being not so peremptory, and confident, as now they are to crosse, greeue, and agrauate against those (that in respect of religion) in their affections, haue beene somewhat vnwilling for our Princes Royall match: I presume it cannot but rather farther moderation and community, then otherwise.

The Papists did not obserue, or at least doe not desire it should, that though the King of *Spaine* did often denie to afford succours to the Irish Rebels: yet at the last (as by their owne collections appeare) did winke and say nothing, when Doctor *Saunders* and *Sega*, the one going ouer into *Ireland* in person, the other sending forces thither: so that Queene *Elizabeth*, her succouring those in *Flaunders*, which the King of *Spaine* held Rebels, she did no more then he did, but onely the difference was, she went roundly and resolutely on, and the King of *Spaine* somewhat reserued, and priuately: And the monies taken from Duke *Alua*, and other rich prizes brought in by *Hawkins*, *Frobisher*, *Drake*, and *Cauendish*, they were onely to pay the Souldiers: Queene *Elizabeth* was of such a gracious & Royall disposition, she could not endure but to haue her Souldiers payde the money should haue payde Duke *Alua* his Souldiers: but it payde them that sought against him, so that it was but misimployed.

The king of *Spaine* doubtleſſe was deſirous to haue continued his league with *England*, whereof he made many good demonſtrations: therefore I could wiſh hee ſhould not looſe his due commendation in that particular: But it ſeemed hee preſumed on Queene *Elizabeths* patience, that for ſuffering, as it were, but a handfull of Souldiers of his Subiects, to goe for *Ireland*, to aſſiſt the Rebels there, thought ſo ſmall an occaſion, would not haue broken the league: But it ſeemes peace long before, was laide vp, that it became a dry commodity, ſo that it ſoone tooke fire.

Then for the Proclamation, vrged againſt Queene *Elizabeth*, publiſhed in Nouember 1591. with the ſeuere lawes then made, and executed againſt the Papiſts: they were alwayes plotting, conſpiring, and attempting, the taking away her life; thoſe lawes were but like a good and skilfull Phiſician, that drew ſome bloud, to preſerue much more, the life of our Soueraigne, and indeede the life and light of the Goſpell. Tyrants ſhed bloud for pleaſure, Princes for neceſſity. Let the proceedings of her predeceſſor, be put into the other balance, there will bee found great difference: Wherefore it is beſt for all parties, either wayes affected, to let theſe things alone vnreuiued, neither weighed, nor farther diſcourſed of.

I will here (vnder fauour) preſume to adde ſome obſeruations, which may ſome way moderate the diſaffections of the common people towards the Spaniards, concerning thoſe particular paſſages before mentioned.

The Pope you ſee was Author, though hee made the King of *Spaine* Actor, for the breach of the peace,

as

as being too much led by the Pope, which was no extraordinary thing. Let vs but reade our English Chronicles, wee shall there finde, that many of our most puissant and victorious Kings here in *England*, their powers and prerogatiues haue beene captiuated by the Pope; and some by them brought to vntimely ends, alwayes working vpon them, and the indisposition of the times, where they saw, either a weake Prince, a factious Nobility, or a mutinous Commons; by their directions, their Legates and Clergie would be alwayes working, to make the Pope and themselues maisters both of the King and Kingdome. If they would teach Kings truly the wayes of righteousnesse, let God alone with his prouidence, & Princes with their inheritances: not to deuise and direct stratagems, nor be so violent whersoeuer they get dominion to suppresse the Protestant Religion, and aduance the Romane Catholique, it would bee a most blessed happinesse to all Christendome.

Then lastly, the King of *Spaine* his attempt in 88. was by the Popes instigation, & had no doubt his benediction, for assurance of good successe therein: but it had a contrary effect, brought a malediction, and an infausting vpon him, and his Kingdome, as an ill Prognostick, which in the euent proued true. The Spaniards haue no cause to ioy at the remembrance thereof; the English onely to thanke God for their deliuerance. If the Spaniards will forget and passe it ouer (as being farre the greater loosers) it is both charity and religion, for the English to doe the like. And the rather for that, and such like hostile

actions,

actions, passing betweene the two Nations in the time of warre: and now in peace, in all Christian and religious considerations, enuie, and hatred, should haue an end, and not be continued. States are subiect to the wheele; times haue their turnings, and great Princes themselues not free from calumny and detraction, and many times with much agrauation therein.

For these particulars I will conclude, with that graue and sage obseruation, of *Cornelius Tacitus*, that free tongued Romane, that wrote, they made it a custome, to make Kings the instruments of oppression; they may many times seeme so, and yet they themselues of a most gracious and Royall disposition. Queene *Elizabeth* therein not second to any, and yet according to the fate, and fashion of great Princes, by some great and graue Councellours neere about her, and by some that could thriue onely by warre; she was much swayed and ruled, which she thought was no diminution to her commendation, though it made not so much for her absolutenes, yet it seemed she held it the more for her safety.

Let vs not be transported with passion and doubts, beyond reason, good ground, or probability; the Kings and Monarchies of *England*, in their whole choise of Wiues made from all parts of *Europe*, were neuer more fortunate, and happy in any, then in those Royall Queenes, which they had from *Spaine*.

The first in this Scene of honour, shall be the Royall Queene *Elenor*, wife to *Edward* the first formerly mentioned: what was shee but the wonder and myracle of her Sex?

The next, Queene *Katherine*, wife first to Prince *Arthur*, afterwards to *Henry* the eight; shee was the cleare mirrour, and example of wisedome, integrity, sanctity, and all Royall and Princely vertues; in all which she was farre more precious and excellent, being so tryed as she was, with the touchstone of fortune.

Constancia, *Izabella*, *Beringaria*, and *Ioanna*, Spanish Princes, all these were proper, and peculiar to our English Monarchy: our owne Chronicles telleth vs no otherwise of them, but that they were, as so many glorious and conspicuous lights of matrimoniall faith, loue, piety, and chastity.

And lastly, King *Philip* the second, that married Queene *Mary*, our own Writers leaues him to posterity, highly commended. So that for those Princes, that we haue formerly had from *Spaine*; *England* hath had ioy, and comfort of them; we haue loued them, and they vs.

Wherefore should we now so much doubt, and feare, for the future, the like successe? vnlesse we will conclude, our dispositions are growne worse, and that the then times deserued a great part of their commendations: So that here you may see, that no Nations in former times, did euer more faithfully and entirely loue each another, or were in more straighter leagues, and bonds of friendship vnited together, then the English and Spaniards, vntill by the late warre they were disioynted.

Sacra. 6. 4. 8. Seuere iudgement threatens high places. The greatest happinesse of great Kings and Princes, is to make happy their Subiects; and that happinesse on

earth

eath, is esteemed greatest, which commeth neerest to that in heanen, consisting onely in the eternity of blessed peace: then consequently those Princes must be deemed most blessed, who doe chiefly direct their Royall cares, and endeuours to bring glory to God on high, peace and good will to those on earth. Our now gracious King hath so gouerned vs this 21. yeares, that we haue enioyed that happinesse, as God hath beene truly honoured, he obayed, and we haue liued in quiet vnder our own Figge trees, and Vines, eating the fruites of our owne labours free, from those calamities and miseries of warre, some of our neighbour Nations are subiect vnto; and by Gods grace he will so continue vs, whereby he will be worthily held in the esteeme, and deemed one of the most blessed Princes, according to the position before mentioned.

How willing, desirous, and obseruant the Spaniards haue beene, to bee in peace and amity with vs, let the Reader but duly consider, that which hath beene formerly related, and for farther satisfaction, to an ocular experience we late had thereof. No sooner then our now gracious Soueraigne, came to the Crowne, but the King of *Spaine*, *Philip* the third, instantly sent ouer his Ambassadours, sought peace at his hands, and had it, which euer since hath beene religiously, nobly & inuioable kept, and so continued his sonne now King of *Spaine*, *Philip* the fourth.

The King of *Spaine* his desire to be in league and amity with *England*.

An ouerture of marriage long time in treaty for our now Royall Prince *Charles*, with the Lady *Maria*, daughter of the said *Philip* the third, by him much desired, and now as much by her brother *Philip* the

fourth, (as it is generally conceiued) that those two Royall Scepters, should be now conioyned in the sacred knot, and bond of marriage, thereby to strengthen their auncient Alliances, and make a perpetuall league, and indissoluble confederation of blessed peace and friendship betwixt them.

Seeing many excellent learned men, meerely out of zeale, and some others wise and politicke in the affaires of State, that are true louers of their countrie, haue written and spoken freely, proposing doubts, feares, and dangers that may come and ensue to *England* with the mariage with *Spaine*, and also others of both those sorts of like ranke and quality (only in religion contrarily affected) haue written, and will speake as much, for the approbation and commendation thereof, proposing the infinite & vnspeakable good, the match may be to the Kingdome of *England*. Without farther intermedling, I will leaue those things to their learnings, and iudiciall experiences: that which I relate, may be as materials for them to worke on, and is intended but as home made stuffe for the Country people, who in State affaires sees no farther then the *Rhine*, and many of them wade not so deepe, as into the point of Religion, yet in their affections haue beene very auerse, and expressed vnwillingnesse, for our Princes Royall match: I would herewithall cloathe, or at least someway couer their bare opinions, that there is no such great cause of feares, doubts, and dangers, as they seeme to apprehend, though the Spaniards were lately our enemies, yet aunciently they were our friends, and seeme to desire to be so againe, to liue in

league and amity with vs: I would gladly so moderate and reclaime the disaffections of the common people, that they might forget and remit, all former occasions conceaued of distaste, and not in their affections and discourses, so disobedientlie mutinie, and dispute against our Soueraignes high commands, and Royall intentions. It is incident for men so to doe, of some one of the dispositions following.

A kingdome composed of men of diuers humours and dispositions, whereof some doe burne in hatred, some busied in seditious practises, some distracted with factions, some transported with dissentions, some carried headlong with furie, others to saue themselues from some punishment they haue formerly deserued, or else hauing intangled, or rather prodigally consumed their inheritance (*Nouandis quam gerendis rebus aptiores*) rather desiring factions and disorders, then to haue affaires of State settled, as knowing they can receiue no benefit, by the well settling and composure thereof, as the sicke disrelisheth all meates whatsoeuer: so distempered dispositions doe all passages of State, be they neuer so good, and are indeed a kinde of wilde beasts, that sometimes brings themselues into the toyle, occasioning the vertues and loyalties of some good men to be suspected; his Maiestie highly discontented, and the subiect thereby infinitely preiudiced.

Both of the Protestants and Papists in *England* to many of them, doe participate of those imperfections, such indeed as are drawne from the Lees of each Religion.

First for the Papists; some of them are growne so impetuous, vnbounden, and vnlimmited, both in their carriage and discourses, proposing and maintaining dangerous and fearefull positions, insolently intimating, what a golden time they now shall haue: these things doe much grieue, and produce great feares to many, that are truly religious, and zealously affected: let vs not doubt, but that by Gods grace, the Kings wisedome and integrity, they shall freely enioy that happinesse to haue quietnesse, and contentment in their courses of life and consciences, vntill their liues end, when many of those Papists (who in respect of their former exploits and practises haue beene found very dangerous) shall haue a straighter hand carried ouer them then otherwise.

Then there are of those, which only in seeming, are somewhat more then Protestants, their farther discription would aske a long discourse, which I will omit: More then this, they thinke they haue much knowledge, when indeed it is meere ignorance, and that engenders vehemency, and vehemency produceth passion: then with true, sincere, and regular discipline, there is no co-operation. His Maiesty hath beene pleased to denote them long since, in a speech he made, in his higher house of Parliament, as saying they were a people, that were euer discontented with the present gouernment, and impatient to suffer any superioritie; which maketh their sect vnable to be suffered, in any well gouerned Common-wealth: many of them thinke they cannot misse the way to heauen, if they be opposite to

the Pope, and yet in another way will meet the Papist in superstition; they haue so much talked, expostulated of our Princes Royall match, and in their dispositions and discourses, muteuing so much against it, occasioning many to doe the like, forecasting and seeming to foreknow future euents, preiudicating dangers, both for religion, and state politicke of the kingdome, so that they thereby, and that sort of Papists before mentioned, with their insolencie and boldnesse, haue much preiudiced the Common-wealth, amuzeth the countrie people, making them stand as it were at a gaze, so spending their time, buying & selling, & all dealings in the countrie, more then for victuals and clothes, are much out of vse; great scarcitie of money euery where complained of: they finde by wofull experience, that royall Trading and commerce are much decayed, and our money which was wont to be imployed therein, is now conuerted into the basterd and barren imployment of Vsury: Lands and Rents fallen, and cloathing failed: so that the poore in that course, neither scarce in any haue beene set a worke: whereby they haue endured the extremity of hunger, of all extremities the extreamest. The affaires and passages amongst men, doe not runne so smooth as they were wont to doe; all cry out want of money: some that haue it, sits as it were abrood thereon, they will not vent nor aduenture it, as saying they will first see, what will become of the world, which is now a common phrase: some now and then, speaking as they would haue it, as saying the world will mend: the reply that follows is, Nay it will be worse. Yet it

hath

hath pleased God, out of his infinite goodnesse and mercy so to deale with vs, (God giue vs grace to be thankfull) that for our enioying the fruits of the earth; the times haue beene very seasonable, and we haue, and are like to enioy them in great plenty. Yet the state and condition we doe, and are like to liue in onely preiudicated, and chiefly by our selues occasioned, will rather be miserable then happy: We are falling into the latter dayes, ignorance and heresie striues to get the vpper hand.

It is said that God aboue all men, doth inspire Kings; and then it is like, he doth and will inspire great Councellours of State aboue ordinary men; therefore let vs pray vnto God, they may consult, and debate of the reasons, worke, and effect the remedies.

I am now come neere the end of my stage, though some man of better ability (which had beene farre more fitter) to haue vndertaken this work, I am confident against all those good Wines formerly mentioned, to haue come from *Spaine*, and all the reasons that either hath or can be alleaged, that in all likelyhood and probability, the match may be happy and successefull for *England*; the obiection will be, *Exempla illustrant, sed non probant*; in those former times, there was a vniformity of Religion, so that now the difference therein, is the onely stone of offence, and the maine occasion conceaued of the feares and doubts of dangers may ensue, as well to the Church reformed, as to the politicke, and state affaires of the kingdome.

I must ingenuously confesse, my home-bred imaginations

ginations did fly with the flocke: I am no Courtier, (of whom there be too many) that vpon the shift of euery King or Princes mariage, doe please themselues with some probable proiect of preferment, before all other respects or considerations whatsoeuer. I doe not yet much ioy at the match, nor should sorrow if it should not be: onely in point of religion, I will pray vnto God, and hope, we may haue cause to ioy thereat hereafter; in the meane time I will not further trouble my selfe, as being not the dutie of subiects, to intermeddle, or busie themselues with the actions of their King; neither in their dispositions and discourses, to mutiny against the match, if his Maiestie and our hopefull Prince shall be pleased to proceed therein: all that we haue to do is only to obey, and pray to God to direct all things for the best, relying on his prouidence, the Kings wisdome and integrity, and without our further expostulations, to let his Maiestie and his Councell alone in the businesse. Certainly God will be glorified, and whatsoeuer man doth or shall determine, he will dispose; It is said by him Kings raigne, and Princes decree Iustice. *Pro. 8. 15.*

I haue to my selfe both grounded and collected some particular considerations, which giues me confidence and reall satisfaction, that there is no such cause of doubts and dangers, for the Protestant religion, or state pollitick of the kingdome, as is generally feared; Which collections, I will here in my conclusion relate, onely inuiting vnto them my countrie neighbours and friends: and doe therein

according to the fashion of Feasters, wish their cheere better for their satisfaction.

Though the eyes of humane prouidence, cannot see beyond that Horizon, as directly to discerne future contingents; yet can they onely iudge, what seemes fit to be done by probabilitie grounded vpon mature consideration and profound iudgement: therefore let vs not feare nor doubt, but that by Gods infinite goodnesse and mercy, the Kings great prouidence, iudgement, and integrity for religion, there will be a gracious, royall prouision, and preseruation made.

Amongst the countrie people there is much feare and doubt conceiued, the Pope in his power and prerogatiue, being so predominant both in *Spaine*, and with other forraine Princes, by them as Stales we may be drawne into that net.

The King, that doth so much insist vpon his prerogatiue here in his owne kingdome, that will not admit any dyminution therein; that he should now giue way to haue it subiected to such a dangerous forraine power; there is no manner of likelyhood.

Roman Catholik Princes that haue beene at difference with the Pope.

There haue beene many of our Kings of *England*, that were Roman Catholiques, and other Forraine Princes, yea, and *Spaine* it selfe (which I will here make bold to tell them) wearied and tyred out with the insupportable pressures of the Pope, haue beene at great difference with him, at mortall enmity and open warre: as namely *Henry* the fift, the Emperour (haning by the Popes instigation) banded against his

his father *Henry* the fourth, who associated him in the Empire, and held him prisoner in that distresse, that he died; touched after with remorse of this act, and reproach of the State, for abandoning the rightes of the Empire, leuies sixtie thousand foote, and thirty thousand horse for *Italy*, constrained the Pope and his Colledge to acknowledge the rights of the Empire, in that forme as *Leo* the fourth had done to *Otho* the second; and before that, *Adrian* to *Charlamaine*, according to the decree of the Councell of *Rome*; and made him take his oath of fidelity betweene his hands, as to the true and lawfull Emperour. The Pope, so soone as *Henry* was departed home, assembles a Councell, nullifies his acknowledgement as done by force, and shortly after died. The Emperour to make himselfe the stronger against his successors, enters into aliance with the King of *England*, takes to wife *Maude* the daughter to *Henry* the first, being but fiue yeares of age. Note. Note.

Calixti the next succeeding Pope, at a Councell held at *Remes* by ecclesiasticall sentence, caused *Henry* the Emperour to be declared an enemy to the Church, and degraded him of his Imperiall dignity. The King of *England*, seeing this Councell was held in *France*, composed chiefly of the *Gallicane* Church, desirous to ouer-master *Louis* the King of *France*, incenses his sonne in Law the Emperour, to set vpon him (as the Popes chiefe piller) on one side, and he would assaile him on the other; The Emperour easily wrought to such a businesse, prepares all his best forces: the King of *England* doth the like.

The King of *France*, seeing this storme comming so impetuously vpon him, wrought so with the princes of *Germanie*, as they taking into their consideration, the future mischiefe of a warre rashly, and vnaduisedly taken, with the importance of a kinde neighbourhood, aduised the Emperour not to enter thereinto, till he had signified to the King of *France* the causes of his discontent; Whereupon Embassadours were dispatched to the King of *France*, who answers, that he grieued much to see the two greatest pillers of the Church thus shaken with those dissentions, which might hazzard the ruine of the whole Frame; that he was a friend to them both, and would labour and endeauour all he could to mediate an attonement, rather then adde fewell to a fire too fierce already, which he desired to extinguish for the good and quiet of Christendome.

This Ambassage and answer so tooke, that the Emperour was diuerted from his former resolution, and was glad to haue *Louis* a mediator of the accord betweene the Pope and him, which shortly after was concluded at *Wormes*, for the Popes aduantage, to whom the Emperour yeelds vp the right of the inuestitures of Bishops and other benefices.

The King of *England* expecting great matters to haue risen by this businesse, was highly displeased, being so disappointed of the Emperours assistance; proceedes notwithstanding in his intentions against *Louis*. Betweene them there were many great conflicts, with the expence of much bloud, and charges, (which is the onely fruit warre affordeth) but in the end

end both wearied and tyred out, a peace was concluded.

Then of late yeares (as it hath beene here formerly related) in the raigne of King *Philip* the ſecond, there was enmity and open warres betweene Pope *Paul* and the Spaniard. The Pope beſieged and confined within the walls of *Rome* by Duke *Alua*; relieued by the French King, yet fell from him, and reconciled himſelfe to the Spaniard, as to the ſtronger ſide.

That the Pope cannot erre in matter of faith; his power to depoſe Kings, and diſpoſe of Kingdomes; are two mayne poſitions the Papiſts holde: both which, I humbly leaue, to our Diuines to deale with them therein. But for thoſe two particulars here now mentioned, and many other former paſſages of the Pope, the vulgar may iudge. In the time of Queene *Elizabeth*; did familiarly and freely giue Biſhopricks in *Ireland:* but thoſe that had them ſo giuen, could neuer gaine poſſeſſion.

Then farther, there can be no ſuch feares & doubts for the alteration of Religion, as is apprehended, if we take into conſideration theſe particulars following:

Firſt, we hauing a well ordered and well gouerned Kingdome, where Religion is eſtabliſhed, Rites and Ceremonies ordained, and by a long vſe and cuſtome receiued and confirmed; the many apparent probabilities of the Kings integrity, the many rare and worthy learned men that are in the Kingdome conſidered.

The King, though Prince-like for his recreations,

and that his affections haue beene caried with some delights and pleasures; yet hath he been so studious, that he is learned beyond expectation, and custome of great Princes: and for his integrity, it is of fifty seauen yeares growth, hath made thereof many religious & worthy expressions both by his learned works, and words, and indeede hath shot such arrowes, which will hang in the sides of the Romish Religion in after ages, as he is Defender of the Faith by title, he will so continue in truth.

The first that had the Title, was *Henry* the eight, giuen him by Pope *Leo* the tenth, for writing against *Luther*. After his conuersion and suppression of Popery, yet retayned he that stile, and afterwards during the raignes of *Edward* the sixth, the late famous Queene *Elizabeth*, and our now Soueraigne, it hath beene continued, and doubtlesse by him will be maintained.

Amongst many his worthy expressions of himselfe therein in one of his workes, he thus declareth: that it is one of the principall parts of the duty which appertaines to a Christian King, to protect his true Church within his owne Dominions: to extirpate heresies is a maxime without all controuersies. In which respect, those honourable titles of *Custos, Vindex vtriusq; tabulæ*, keeper and reuenger of both tables of the law, and *Nutricius Ecclesiæ*, nursing Father of the Church, doe rightly belong to euery Emperour, King, and Christian Monarch: so that there is no question or imagination, that he will suffer the Religion now professed, to come vnder the Egiptian seruitude

titude of the Pope: But rather will be like a goodly Cædar tree, of full growth, irremoueable, not to be otherwise, or other where set or planted: vnder whom his Subiects shall sit safe and protected. Our hopefull Prince, a branch thereof, will be of the like kinde, affording the same fruit, who doubtlesse will now be the more precious in that kinde, in respect of his late trauell and triall, longed for the sweet comfort, and preaching of the Gospell (according to the saying of the Psalmist) euen as the thirsty Hart did for the watry Brook: Though he hath bin amongst the Sirens, his eares would admit no audience: a sound was alwayes in them, as if hee heard his religeous Father King *Iames* speaking vnto him, as sometimes holy *Dauid* spake vnto his sonne *Salomon:* And thou *Charles* my sonne, know thou the God of thy Father, & serue him with a perfect heart, and with a willing mind; for the Lord searcheth all the hearts, and vnderstandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts; if thou seeke him, he will be found of thee; if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off for euer: all which serued onely but as addition. Our Prince his integrity is such, so firmely settled in the true Religion now professed, that there was no possibility of his alteration. For which, we are infinitely bound vnto God, and an incomprehensible happinesse it is to the Kingdome, that his disposition, all his courses and carriages affording all Royall and Princely vertues (as indeede meerely composed thereof) his patience farre exceeding his passion, which bringeth peace to himselfe, and victory ouer others; free from all imperfections

1. *Chro.* 28. 9.

that

that Princes many times are ſubiect vnto, the more hauing no ſtrict nor diſciplinated education, but rather ſoothed and flattered in all they ſay or doe.

What an exceeding great comfort and ioy may we take to ſee his willing heart, and ready hand to receiue the Petitions and complaints of the poore diſtreſſed Subiects, and his gracious diſpoſition to ſee them relieued? which doubtleſſe will occaſion the whole progreſſion of his life, to bee much the more happy and proſperous, gaine him bleſſed fame, and euerlaſting memory, and a Crowne of glory in a better Kingdome.

Poſitiuely our King and Prince, the one for paternall affection, the other for *filial* obedience, for after ages may be worthy patternes.

That by the Spaniſh Lady her comming ouer, the Proteſtant Religion ſhould be any wayes endangered, or ſubiect to alteration, there is not ſo much likelihood, as probability ſhe may come to be a Proteſtant, for theſe reaſons following: the effects of true loue are great, and the rather, ſhe being a young tender Princeſſe, and farre from her owne Country and friends, amongſt whom ſhe hath bin bred, and now come to haue others new, and liuing in their companies, ſhe may of her owne accord by degrees haue her affections incorporated amongſt them; borne and bred amidſt the pleaſures and delights of the Court, accuſtomed to Royall Courtſhip, may much farther it. Townes before they yeeld, doe vſually parle; That the Lady neither can nor will auoyde, and then hauing ſo pleaſing an obiect to the eye, and ſo Royall

an

an assailant in such a person as our hopefull Prince is. These things may goe neere the point to doe it: Then her Ladies and Maydes of Honour, which of like at the first, will be the Cabinets of her Councell, and other her followers, though Sermons they will not heare, yet when in daily discourses they shall haue such siege and battery laide to their Romish Religion, by an Army of reuerend Bishops, Doctors, and many famous learned Preachers in that kinde, the whole forces of our Kingdomes; assuredly it will rather loose ground then gaine any: the proper nature of Religion, is farre sooner to be perswaded by reason, then forced by constraint. Those are the two things that Religion stands on: the world cannot create a new creature, be it neuer so little: So no law of man, nor compulsion can make a good Christian in heart, without inward grace: wherein the Minister is to perswade, and leaue the successe to God. More famous, learned, and worthier men, no age euer afforded: who will be a glory to the age: The King, and they, as the Sunne and Moone, and some others of the Clergie, as lesser Starres will make perfection of light, though they contribute somewhat lesse, will make the light of the Gospell in the course and manner as it is now professed, shine so bright, that it shall dimme all Romish superstition and Idolatry, as the blessed Sunne doth a burning Taper: and there shall be no such Curtaine drawne to keepe out the light, but that it shall shine ouer the whole face of the earth, that wee shall see their good workes, and bee taught by them to glorifie

our heauenly Father.

The two famous Vniuerſities, the Spheares from whence learning, and ſo conſequently the true knowledge of Religion, hath his motion, they will not be ecclipſed. Let vs be confident, that our *Ioſuah* and his Clergie being of his houſe, will profeſſe (whatſoeuer other Nations doe) hee and they will ſerue the Lord. If any of the Clergie, when they ſhall come to the touch, proue not right (as peraduenture ſome of them may not;) it will be ſaid of them, Yee children of *Ieruſalem*, weepe, and lament, that for want of courage you betray your Maſter.

So in concluſion, wiſhing the countrie people, from henceforth in their reſolutions would be ſatisfied, and not to trouble themſelues as now they doe, in their expoſtulations of our Princes royall match, nor take vpon them to foreknow and preiudicate, that dangers may enſue, either for matters of religion or gouernment, but abandon all doubts, and diſpaire of thoſe things, and rather take it to their comforts, hopes, or rather indeed aſſurances, that all thoſe things formerly related, will rather ſo come to paſſe then otherwiſe; and that there will be no more ſuch rubbes in the paſſages of State affaires as late haue beene, but will runne ſmoothe, as formerly they haue done, and all dealings and paſſages betweene man and man, will come againe into their courſe and current, and the Iron age we haue lately liued in will haue an end, which may be the beginning of a golden world; ſo ſoone as it ſhall pleaſe God, our Princes royall match be once ſetled.

For

For his safe returne, and the assurance wee haue of his integritie, with vnanimous hearts, let vs giue God hearty thankes, and pray that his mariage may bring with it glory to him on high, peace and good will to those on earth, and all happinesse and ioy to his Highnesse, to the compleat comfort, contentment, and good of the King and kingdome, and to Reigne many yeares, honouring the age wee now liue in, with the merits of their wisedomes and integrities; and finally, that their felicities in this world, may ouertake that in the next, and make them weare perpetuall Crownes of Gods glory and their owne, and that successiuely their Royall Progenies may sit vpon the thrones of their kingdomes, euen to the worlds end.

FINIS.